



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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Thursday
13 May 1993

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CONTENTS

13 May 1993

NOTICE TO READERS: An * indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

African Development Bank Continues Symposium in Abidjan	1
Officials Discuss Repayment Arrears [SAPA]	1
Banks Promise Money To Fight AIDS [Johannesburg International]	1
OAU Seeks Approval of Economic Community Accord [Addis Ababa Radio]	1
Regional Civil Aviation Meeting Begins in Maputo [Maputo Radio]	1

CENTRAL AFRICA

Chad

Government Issues Statement on CSNPD 'Acts of Provocation' [Njamena Radio]	2
--	---

Rwanda

Delegations Reach 'Agreement' on Forces Retrenchment [Kigali Radio]	2
---	---

Zaire

Central Bank To Put New Bank Note Into Circulation [Kinshasa Radio]	2
Commentary Denounces Interference in African Affairs [Kinshasa Radio]	3

EAST AFRICA

Djibouti

Constitutional Council Gives Official Election Results [Djibouti Radio]	4
President Delivers Acceptance Speech [Djibouti Radio]	4

Kenya

Moi Appeals for International Food Aid [Nairobi Radio]	5
--	---

Uganda

Government To Lay Off 7,000 Civil Servants [AFP]	5
--	---

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Holomisa Remarks on Seized Truckload of Ammunition [London International]	6
Eastern European Explains Role in Plot To Kill Slovo [SAPA]	6
Government, ANC Discuss MK Inclusion in Defense Force [BEELD 10 May]	7
Kriel Says No Joint Control of Police Before Election [Johannesburg Radio]	7
De Klerk Says Government Not 'Soft' on Security Issues [Johannesburg TV]	7
Commentary Views ANC Alliance 'Mass Action'	8
Human Rights Body Reports on Abuses by ANC [SAPA]	9
Germany's Chancellor Kohl, Mandela Meet [Johannesburg TV]	9
Agricultural Union Welcomes Measures To Protect Farmers [Johannesburg TV]	10
Public Enterprise Minister Views NP Elections [RAPPORT 9 May]	10
Natal, KwaZulu To Merge Health Services [Johannesburg TV]	12
ANC, NP Reaction to IFP Murders Called Hypocritical [ILANGA 29 Apr-1 May]	12

ANC Natal Midlands Head Gwala on Violence, Membership [MAYIBUYE May 93]	12
CP Deputy Leader Warns of Communist Power Seizure [PATRIOT 7 May]	14
Justice Minister Welcomes DP Draft Bill of Rights [Johannesburg Radio]	15
SACP Reacts to Cosas Remarks on Boesak [Umtata Radio]	15
SADTU Blames KwaZulu Government for 'Crisis' [Umtata Radio]	15
13 May Review of Press Editorials, Commentaries [THE STAR 13 May, etc]	15

SOUTHERN AFRICA

Angola

UNITA Negotiating Team Meets Party Leaders [Voz do Galo Negro]	17
UNITA Reportedly Rejects Government Demand on Withdrawal [Blantyre Radio]	17
Official Says UNITA Team To Arrive in Abidjan 13 May [Luanda Radio]	17
UNITA Official Discusses Negotiating Process [Voz do Galo Negro]	17
Representative Muekalia Discusses U.S. Policy [Voz do Galo Negro]	18
Officials View Reopening of South African Mission [Luanda Radio]	20
PRC Denies Supplying Military Equipment to UNITA [Luanda TV]	20
Radio Reports Namibian Government Diverts UNITA Foodstuffs [Voz do Galo Negro]	20
Government Reportedly Hinders Aid Traffic to UNITA [Voz do Galo Negro]	21
Troops Kill 30 Government Soldiers in Cabinda [Voz do Galo Negro]	21

Malawi

Official Discusses Boycott of Jun 14 Referendum [London International]	21
--	----

Mozambique

Dhlakama Refuses To Stay at Maputo Hotel [Maputo Radio]	22
Renamo's Domingos Discusses Chissano-Dhlakama Meeting [London International]	22
Renamo Officials To Work with UNHCR on Repatriation [Voz da Renamo]	23
Japanese Soldiers Arrive To Join UN Operations [Maputo Radio]	23
Troop Demobilization Centers Reportedly Set Up [Johannesburg International]	23
3-9 May Review of Foreign Aid Reports [Maputo Radio]	23

Swaziland

UN Says Mozambican Refugee Repatriation May Begin in Sep [Mbabane Radio]	24
--	----

Zambia

Bishop Views Threats Posed by Islamic Party Creation [London International]	24
---	----

Zimbabwe

Defense Ministry Ready To Launch Strikes Against Rebels [SAPA]	24
Parliament Views Defense Ministry Financial Management [SAPA]	25
Cabinet Formulates Measures To Help Small Businesses [SAPA]	26
Editorial Views Farmers' Confidence in Government [THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE 6 May]	26

WEST AFRICA

Liberia

NPFL Rejects ECOWAS Bid To Transit Aid Through Monrovia [AFP]	28
Taylor Requests Peace Talks; Consultations Under Way [PANA]	28

Togo

Opposition Refuses To Participate in Elections [AFP]	28
--	----

African Development Bank Continues Symposium in Abidjan

Officials Discuss Repayment Arrears

MB1205154593 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1358 GMT 12 May 93

[By Sean Feely]

[Text] Abidjan May 12 SAPA—The considerable arrears in loan repayments and members' capital subscriptions came under the spotlight at the opening of the African Development Bank's [ADB] 29th annual meeting in Abidjan on Wednesday [12 May].

ADB President Babacar N'Diaye urged for decisive steps to be taken to address the problem which threatens the financial credibility of the continent's multilateral lending agency.

"The insidious accumulation of arrears in the long run is disastrous for the institution if this were to continue. That is why, in order for the ADB to play the meaningful and lasting role of a development financial institution, it is compelled to operate, now and for the time being, more as a bank than as a development agency," he said.

Mr N'Diaye said there would be a strengthening of the provision for loan losses and a reduction in the period for reclassifying non-performing loans into non-accrual status.

Civil strife in Somalia, Zaire and Angola over the last year have reportedly exacerbated the bank's arrears situation combined with the continent's poor economic performance.

In view of this trend, he said lending would have to be increasingly based on a country's risk considerations.

However, Mr N'Diaye stopped short of calling for lending to be cut-off to those countries who have failed to meet their debt obligations.

"It would be quite opportune and understandable to cut down or even stop non-concessional lending to defaulting and, above all, low income countries. However, such a decision would have the adverse effect of further reducing the level of investment in those countries," he said.

Instead Mr N'Diaye appealed for the substantial replenishment of the resources of the ADB's concessional lending agency the African Development Fund [ADF] to a level of 50 per cent higher than the current three year period 1991-1993.

The replenishment of the ADF is largely undertaken by the bank's non-African industrialised members who also effectively control the disbursements of the fund.

He also urged, as an "absolute imperative", that borrowing countries stay on track with their repayment obligations "if they are to continue benefiting from it (the bank's lending)".

"Borrowing countries should assist the bank, more than in the past. To preserve its status as a privileged lender among the international financial institutions enjoying the highest credibility, Mr N'Diaye concluded.

Banks Promise Money To Fight AIDS

MB1205201993 Johannesburg Channel Africa Radio in English 1600 GMT 12 May 93

[Text] The African Development Bank plans to provide more money to help fight Africa's AIDS epidemic which is making the world's poorest continent even poorer. Bank officials who have attended the meeting on AIDS and development said the matter of more money to combat the disease would be discussed at the bank's annual meeting in Abidjan in Cote d'Ivoire this week. The officials said it was not possible to say yet what projects would be funded, whether loans or bonds would be made, or what part of the African Development Bank the money would come from. They said the bank had already made grants for facilities in Zaire, Congo and Cote d'Ivoire, and it hoped to allocate more resources to fight AIDS.

OAU Seeks Approval of Economic Community Accord

EA1105152793 Addis Ababa Voice of Ethiopia Network in Amharic 0400 GMT 11 May 93

[Excerpt] OAU Secretary General Salim Ahmed Salim has called on those member countries which have not yet approved the agreement on the establishment of an African Economic Community to do so urgently. According to an OAU press statement, the secretary general said this when he received Sudan's approval of the agreement from the Sudanese ambassador to Ethiopia, Mr. 'Uthman al-Sayyid Fadl, yesterday morning. During the ceremony, Mr. Salim said that Sudan is the 24th member state to approve the agreement. [passage omitted]

Regional Civil Aviation Meeting Begins in Maputo

MB1205172793 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1400 GMT 12 May 93

[Text] The 19th meeting of Southern African Development Community aviation and air companies directors began in Maputo today. That three-day meeting, which is being held behind closed doors, will discuss the main problems facing the aviation and air transportation sector in southern Africa, and draw up proposals for their solution.

The agenda of the meeting also includes discussions on the creation of a regional air transportation authority and the implications of a joint air transportation system for the region. The meeting is attended by southern African civil aviation and air company directors. Angola, Namibia and Zimbabwe are not represented.

Chad**Government Issues Statement on CSNPD 'Acts of Provocation'**

AB1205112693 Ndjamenia Radiodiffusion Nationale Tchadienne in French 1900 GMT 11 May 93

[Text] A press release issued yesterday by Lieutenant Colonel Loum Hinassou Laina, minister delegate at the presidency in charge of national defense, concerning the situation in Logone Oriental Region, spoke of an ambush laid on 9 May by armed elements of the National Awakening Committee for Peace and Democracy [CSNPD] against government positions in the Bebotto area, precisely in the village of Bengar, 7 km from Bebotto.

According to the release, on the same day, 9 May, two soldiers were killed, and a group of herdsmen in the village of Kome-II in Biti district was attacked by the same CSNPD elements. The death toll in this attack will be announced later.

The minister delegate at the presidency in charge of national defense further stated that CSNPD elements are indulging in a game of recapturing land for political and military reasons at a time when the government is searching for ways and means of cutting down military presence in that region in order to restore peace. He further added that in spite of its goodwill to work for the restoration of peace, the government's Military Command will not fold its arms in the face of these acts of provocation carried out daily by elements of the CSNPD, acts that are likely to compromise the cease-fire imposed by the transitional government.

Rwanda**Delegations Reach 'Agreement' on Forces Retrenchment**

EA0805212793 Kigali Radiodiffusion Nationale de la Republique Rwandaise in Kinyarwanda 1700 GMT 8 May 93

[Excerpts] At the Arusha talks between the Government and Rwandan Patriotic Front [RPF], the two delegations announced that agreement had been reached on the question of choosing which soldiers would be laid off and which would be part of the new Army. Balthazar Nduwayezu reports:

[Nduwayezu] At an extended meeting which has just taken place the two delegations announced that agreement had been reached concerning the soldiers to be laid off and those to remain in the Army. The two sides agreed that 13,000 soldiers and 6,000 gendarmes will be laid off. Each side will prepare a corresponding list. The process of laying off soldiers will start once the lists are known. This will be followed by finding new jobs for them.

The two sides agreed that the process will take place in nine months. However, they have not agreed on where it will take place. The RPF says it should take place in the areas where the soldiers will be situated following the signing of a peace agreement. The government side says that those to be laid off should be housed in special barracks so that the process of finding them new jobs can be carried out there until they have all been placed. But the two sides agreed that until those people are given new jobs, the broad-based transitional government will continue taking care of them.

After the process of laying them off and finding them new jobs is complete, each person will be given a certificate and a war veteran's card which will allow them to enjoy the war veteran privileges. At the time of being laid off, each person will be compensated according to his grade. [passage omitted]

The next question to be studied is that of the neutral international group which will come to Rwanda to assist in the implementation of the peace agreement. However, there are other military questions which have not been resolved: the number of soldiers that each side will contribute to the new Army, admission into the Army—that is, the issue of diplomas and certificates— withdrawing soldiers from Kigali when troops are combined, and allowing RPF members in the Gendarmerie and other security organs. All these questions should be resolved before both sides tackle the refugee question. [passage omitted]

Zaire**Central Bank To Put New Bank Note Into Circulation**

AB1205220093 Kinshasa Voix du Zaire in French 1800 GMT 12 May 93

[Text] Maybe an appropriate solution has been found to the currency problems noted in the Republic of Zaire. Indeed, the Central Bank has just announced that it will soon put into circulation a new 1 million zaire banknote, which meets the design specifications of the notes used so far. The public's attention has been drawn to some details. Jacqueline Mulanga Diya has them:

[Diya] First, on the face of the note, the number is made up of seven figures placed between two letters on the left-hand side and one letter on the hand-right side, showing the series. The dates of issuance are 15 March for the notes bearing the signature of Governor Nyembo Shabani and 17 May for the notes bearing the signature of Governor Buhendoa wa Mushaba. On the back, it is written: Printer, Zaire Currency Printing Company, instead of (lessec and Devrian). These notes will be used at the same time as all the other notes previously issued.

Commentary Denounces Interference in African Affairs

AB1205160093 Kinshasa Voix du Zaire in French 1800
11 May 93

[Station commentary]

[Text] The European-American armada, which disembarked in Somalia last December in a big parade of Hollywood showmanship, is gradually deviating from its initial mission. Whereas its initial mission was to go to the rescue of the Somali people tortured by a fratricidal war, we now hear that the saviors from the North are transforming themselves into the executioners of these very same Somali peoples. The climax of all this is the case of a group of Belgian soldiers, that is nationals from a so-called civilized country, who indulged in the heinous massacre of 60 Somali citizens, in a purely internal political conflict between Somalis.

Can such genocide be justified in the name of peacekeeping or by the right of interference? And is this right of interference, which has not as yet been internationally endorsed, free from abuses? Since it is being applied, precisely, in the name of humanitarian action, should it not preserve rather than sacrifice human lives? Should members of this humanitarian and military expeditionary corps have the leisure of preferring the military option to the detriment of the humanitarian one?

These are some of the questions, concerning this special case, which should appeal to the conscience of all African

nationalists at a time when, everywhere on the continent, certain politicians still resort to the use of foreign intervention or peacekeeping forces to resolve problems relating to the conquest or maintenance of power.

It is hoped that the OAU, whose summit will soon be held in Libreville, Gabon, will not fail to include on its agenda the question of mounting foreign interference in African affairs. As for the United Nations, it should refrain from tarnishing its new image by giving the impression that it endorses the kind of massacre of blacks by the Belgian soldiers in Somalia because elsewhere, under its auspices and under similar circumstances, whites from Europe and America have not as yet resolved to fire at their fellow whites in the name of peacekeeping. This double standard attitude, which in the Somali case amounts to open racism, is likely to tarnish the mandate of Mr. Butrus Butrus-Ghali, the great African, who is currently occupying the 38th floor of the First Avenue Building in New York.

Finally, to our Zairian compatriots who have not yet been weaned from their colonialist paternalism, and who are always quick to call their (?godfathers) to the rescue at the slightest quarrel between us, the massacre in Kismaayo must serve as an incentive for them to safeguard their independence and dignity, otherwise, they would run the risk of giving a mandate to professional killers and sadistic rapists, whose victims would be their blood brothers and sisters, and all this in the name of the abusive rights which have not as yet been endorsed by all.

Djibouti**Constitutional Council Gives Official Election Results***EA1205132593 Djibouti Radio Djibouti in Somali 1700 GMT 11 May 93*

[All figures as heard]

[Text] On 11 May, the Constitutional Council of Djibouti, which was formed following the approval of the Constitution on 4 September, issued the official results of the country's presidential elections held on 7 May. Members of the Council, including its chairman, (Luk Aden), declared that the winner of the election was the president of the Republic of Djibouti, the candidate of the Popular Rally for Progress [RPP].

(Luk Aden), chairman of the Constitutional Council, stated that on 8, 9, and 10 May, the Constitutional Council sat at the People's Hall and examined the results of the 7 May presidential election. He said there were 151,448 registered voters and that 76,092 people cast their votes, which is equivalent to 50.24 percent. The number of invalid votes was 254, which is equivalent to 0.82 percent. Voters whose ballots were accepted numbered 74,838 voters. The Constitutional Council said those who voted correctly numbered 74,832.

The RPP candidate, President Hassan Gouled Aptidon, polled 60.76 percent of the votes, which is equivalent to 45,470 votes.

The Party for Renewing Democracy Candidate Mohamed Jama Elabe, polled 22.03 percent, which is equivalent to 16,485 votes.

The National Democratic Party chairman, Aden Roble Awale, garnered 12.25 percent, which is equivalent to 9,170 votes.

Mohamed Musa Ali, the independent candidate, got 2,239 votes, which is equivalent to 2.99 percent.

Finally, the other independent candidate, Ahmed Ibrahim Abdi, got 1,474 votes, which is equivalent to 1.97 percent.

Following the declaration of the final results of the presidential elections, the Constitutional Council called at the presidency and conveyed to the president the official results of the presidential elections which were held on 7 May.

President Delivers Acceptance Speech*EA1205145793 Djibouti Radio Djibouti in Somali 1700 GMT 11 May 93*

[Text] Following the announcement of the presidential election results, the members of the Constitutional Council called on the presidency and conveyed to the president the official results of the presidential elections which took place in the country on 7 May.

The president of the Republic of Djibouti, Alhaji Hassan Gouled Aptidon, thanked the people of Djibouti for reelecting him to lead the country. The president thanked the people of Djibouti for their full support, and the confidence they have shown in his policies. He pledged that, God willing, he would do his utmost to serve the people of Djibouti with dedication as they have chosen him to be their only leader.

[Begin recording] Well, thank you very much for coming here. You members of the Constitutional Council, who have been charged with election affairs, have been silent since election day, 7 May, until today, 10 May [date as heard]. You have come here to me in order to make the election results official. You have handed me the official results of the elections. It is the Constitutional Council which has the right to announce the official results of the election. Well, this morning they have handed me the results.

I wish to thank sincerely all citizens in the country, both men and women. I wish to thank them sincerely, from the bottom of my heart, be they in the city or in the districts or the regions for having reelected me as their president. This basically means that we, the people, elected you as our president for the first time in 1977, and you still remain our choice to date. Thank you very much. This is indeed a great honor for me. Thank you very much once again.

Let me say a few words here: This election was a bit different from the previous elections because now we have a Constitutional Council and election laws, and this was the first election under a multiparty system.

According to the election results, the people of Djibouti have given their mandate to Hassan Gouled Aptidon as the president of this nation. This is in accordance with the 4 September Constitution. Under the law, the president must be a constitutionally elected person, and therefore he is a national president. The president cannot be partisan, and therefore I am not going to be partisan. I will not be a party figurehead but a national leader who looks after the interests of all, irrespective of their party affiliations. Let me stress this: The elections went off peacefully, without a state of war, without a problem, without any delays. We thank God for all this.

Let us now forget about who won or lost in the interest of our nation, in the interest of our security and unity. Let us now all look forward to the tasks of nation-building. I thank you once again for having shown maturity throughout the country. I know that every effort was made to help all those eligible to register and cast their votes wherever they were. I also thank the media for the role they have played in informing and educating the people about their rights and the events which were taking place in the country. Yours was a difficult task and I thank you for it. [end recording]

Kenya

Moi Appeals for International Food Aid

EA1205211893 Nairobi Kenya Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1600 GMT 12 May 93

[Text] His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi today appealed to donors for continued relief food assistance for Kenyans afflicted with drought and famine. The president said Kenya has been affected by severe drought caused by failure of the rains in 1991 and 1992. He noted that the resultant crop failure in some parts and poor harvest in others had depleted the country's strategic food reserves, thus necessitating rationing and importation of food by the government to meet the deficit.

President Moi said in a statement that the drought had led to loss of livestock in the arid and semi-arid areas. He further pointed out that a population of 2,500,000 Kenyans in 26 districts were famine-stricken during the last one year and required assistance. President Moi said that an influx of refugees estimated at 500,000 from Somalia, Sudan, and Ethiopia had, during the same period, exerted further pressure on the country's available resources. The president pointed out that the suspension of donor aid in December [as heard, aid was suspended in November] 1991 made the situation even worse, as the available foreign exchange reserves were further depleted by food importations. President Moi recalled that in June last year he had made a similar appeal to the international community and their prompt response had assisted the government to contain the famine situation.

He said (?by) 2nd February 1993, the international donor community had committed and delivered to Kenya a total of 135,071 metric tonnes of various food items through the WFP [World Food Program]. He said Kenya was grateful for the assistance by the WFP, UNICEF, EEC, and that given by the governments of the USA, Belgium, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, France, and the UK. President Moi said the government had contributed over 50,000,000 shillings to meet the cost of procurement of food items and secondary distribution of the relief supplies to the affected districts.

President Moi, however, pointed out that a recent assessment of the situation indicates that although there are

signs of recovery in the country, districts in which the majority of the people depend on livestock are still severely affected by the drought. He said delay of short rains last year and long rains this year had greatly aggravated the situation, especially in Garissa, Isiolo, Mandera, Marsabit, Samburu, Turkana, and Wajir districts. President Moi said the delay of the long rains was an indicator that food production this year will be poor, leading to a continuation of famine in the arid and semi-arid areas.

The head of state said: in the face of this grim outlook, the government appeals to the international donor community for continued and enhanced assistance to meet the food demands of the people up to the end of February 1994. President Moi said the country required 176,108 tonnes of food for general distribution and supplementary feeding for vulnerable groups, such as children under the age of five and pregnant mothers, for the next eight months.

Uganda

Government To Lay Off 7,000 Civil Servants

AB1205121693 Paris AFP in English 1403 GMT 11 May 93

[Text] Kampala, May 11 (AFP)—The Ugandan Government is to lay off 7,000 civil servants in the second phase of a World Bank-funded exercise that started in 1991. Permanent secretary and head of civil service Martin Orech told AFP on Tuesday that the majority of those to be laid off because, he said, of their incompetence, work in the countryside.

This is the second phase of the programme under which the country's 270,000 public work force would be trimmed to less than half.

Public Service Minister Sam Sebareka said last week that the government was to abolish low-cadre category of civil servants which constitutes half of the total civil service number. "We are slashing 50,000 of them by next month (June)", the minister said.

World Bank officials have said the cutdown will aim at a smaller, better and highly professional civil service to replace the largely corrupt one.

Holomisa Remarks on Seized Truckload of Ammunition*MB1205174293 London BBC World Service in English 1705 GMT 12 May 93*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The South African authorities, keeping a beady eye on what is going on in the Transkei homeland, have seized a truckload of ammunition. General Bantu Holomisa, the Transkei leader, has been accused by the South Africans of harboring and supporting radical black nationalists of the APLA [Azanian People's Liberation Army] movement and, after a series of attacks in South Africa on whites, the authorities threw a security cordon round Transkei. Well, last week they seized 700,000 rounds of ammunition bound for Transkei from Namibia. On the line to Transkei, Audrey Brown asked General Holomisa why he needed so much ammunition.

[Begin recording] [Holomisa] We do a lot of training for our men, so possibly there are stores (?that) are getting empty and what is important is that that consignment was done openly and above board, and it was also budgeted for.

[Brown] But the paper work for this consignment was not in order?

[Holomisa] The problem is not with us. It is with the person who ordered the ammunition from Namibia and that is a South African-based company. So, I think your questions therefore, perhaps, should not be directed at us. What we have done is to place an order. Our papers are above board on our side.

[Brown] But what about sanctions?

[Holomisa] Sanctions?

[Brown] Yes.

[Holomisa] No, we are not worried about that. We established an army and an army needs to be trained. We do not talk sanctions when we want ammunition to train our people. We will get the ammunition anywhere in the world.

[Brown] So, you do not care where your ammunition comes from at all?

[Holomisa] We care less, as long as we are going to get the ammunition to train our people.

[Brown] But your army can't be that busy. You don't fight any wars?

[Holomisa] Yes, before you fight any war you must be trained first.

[Brown] Are you preparing for some kind of war?

[Holomisa] Not at this stage. Not as far as I know, but the soldiers must always be ready.

[Brown] Where else do you buy your arms from?

[Holomisa] We [words indistinct] in South Africa. It comes from Armscor [Arms Corporation of South Africa].

[Brown] Now, the question of course that arises from all this, is: Could these arms be going to APLA?

[Holomisa] Well [words indistinct] the arms are going to Transkei. Thank you. [end recording]

Eastern European Explains Role in Plot To Kill Slovo*MB1205162193 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1602 GMT 12 May 93*

[Text] Pretoria May 12 SAPA—A balaclava-clad Eastern European police informant was introduced to the media in Pretoria on Wednesday [12 May] to explain his role in the alleged plot to kill South African Communist Party Chairman Joe Slovo.

The man, identified only as "Slovak", told the news conference how the plot had been disclosed to a "fake police captain" who turned out to be Jacques Pauw, the reporter who broke the story in the Johannesburg daily, THE STAR.

According to police the premature leaking of the story had severely jeopardised their investigation into the role of the shadowy figures behind the plot and they were investigating possible charges against Mr Pauw.

Slovak, believed to be of Hungarian descent, said a fellow police informer, Danie Odendaal, had set up the meeting with Mr Pauw who acted as a "captain of the security branch in Pretoria".

Slovak said Mr Odendaal had heard of the plot from him. They were working together as police informants on another case to trace a fake dollar operation in the country.

Slovak said he had "by chance" met a John Beck about a month before the assassination of South African Communist Party General Secretary Chris Hani.

On April 28 Mr Beck asked him if he wanted to participate in the Slovo killing. Mr Slovo was supposed to be shot "between May 15 and 21" with a telescopic rifle from a small tower near his house.

Mr Beck, "and another guy" and Slovak were to be involved in the plot. Slovak was supposed to drive the get-away car.

The white Cressida said to have done reconnaissance in the area of Mr Slovo's house belonged to Mr Odendaal, Slovak said.

Slovak was not sure if Mr Beck was serious about the plot but went to the police the next day, April 29.

While cooperating on the same case, Mr Odendaal got to hear of the plot and set up the meeting with Mr Pauw in Berea, Johannesburg, last Sunday.

Under the impression that Mr Pauw was a "real" policeman, Slovak "spilled the beans" and was threatened afterwards by Mr Beck that he would be "killed" if he told the police about the meeting with the "fake captain".

He now feared for his life, said Slovak.

Slovak believed Mr Pauw had paid Mr Odendaal for the story. Mr Odendaal had also tried to convince him to sell the story to the African National Congress, he added.

Asked what the police had done on the first day they heard about the plot from Slovak, police spokesman Colonel Johan Mostert said: "The information was processed and once established the necessary was done."

Asked if anyone was going to be charged with the plot, Col Mostert replied: "There are people behind this. We would have got to them but the story broke."

He added the investigation would continue and relevant information would be passed to the attorney-general.

Government, ANC Discuss MK Inclusion in Defense Force

MB1205174393 Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans 10 May 93 p 2

[Report by Peet Kruger: "MK in SADF—ANC and government talk"]

[Text] The government and the African National Congress [ANC] are negotiating over the possible future assimilation of Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation, MK—military wing of the ANC] into the South African Defense Force [SADF] following the ANC's policy shift on joint control of the security forces.

Minister of Justice and Defense Mr. Kobie Coetsee said over the weekend that the MK has an estimated 12,000 to 14,000 trained members. It is believed that the government would prefer to have the MK fighters absorbed into the defense force before the election, so that they can be controlled.

The about-turn by the ANC on joint control follows secret discussions between SADF Chief General Kat Liebenberg, Police Chief General Johan van der Merwe, and MK Commander Joe Modise, among others.

The government was adamant that joint control was unacceptable. Last week ANC negotiator Mac Maharaj confirmed to THE WEEKLY MAIL that his organization had dropped its demand for joint control of the security forces.

According to Mr. Maharaj, the ANC also decided to accept that the executive transitional council's subcommittee on the security forces would only have limited powers and play a supervisory role. Mr. Maharaj also said the ANC would not insist on being represented in the SADF's command structures.

According to our correspondent, Mr. Coetsee was addressing a multiracial NP [National Party] meeting at

Tweeling in the Heilbron constituency in the Orange Free State, in his capacity as NP Free State leader.

He said MK had an estimated 12,000 to 14,000 members, but in future provision would also have to be made for the incorporation of the police and defense forces of the self-governing and independent states.

Mr. Coetsee said the service battalions could, as was done during World War II, be used to deal with the problem of the rebellious youth. The youth were becoming a problem as they had no idea of authority and order.

All political parties and groups would have to jointly resolve this problem, as the government could not do it alone. In the service battalions the youth could be taught particular trades.

Joint control of the police and the defense force was not being considered at present. A political body would have to be established within which all parties and extraparliamentary groups would have a say over the security forces.

Mr. Coetsee also said the government does not want a U.S. police force or a UN peace force in the country. The ideal was a police and defense force which would be everyone's friend, but which would not shy away from tackling irregularities and intimidation during a future election.

Kriel Says No Joint Control of Police Before Election

MB1205173693 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1600 GMT 12 May 93

[Text] The primary function of the government is to maintain law and order and there can be no joint control over the South African Police at this stage.

Speaking in Parliament the minister of law and order, Mr. Hernus Kriel, said control over the police force would be the responsibility of a new government after an election and under a new constitution.

In the same debate Mr. Peter Gastrow of the DP [Democratic Party] said the government would have to bear the blame for every incident while it continued to exercise sole control over the police.

De Klerk Says Government Not 'Soft' on Security Issues

MB1205173093 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 1600 GMT 12 May 93

[Text] The state president has rejected any suggestion that the government is being soft on security issues. In answer to a question by the Conservative Party in the House of Assembly this afternoon, President de Klerk said strict measures had been taken to clamp down on violence.

[Begin De Klerk recording in Afrikaans] We will take stern action against unacceptable actions. We have our troops in place. We have the police in place. We have deployed the largest number of people ever deployed in South Africa,

more people, according to the army chief, than the number deployed in Angola. Sir, how can it be alleged that action is not being taken. We have come forward with sterner legislation for illegal weapons possession, and sir, within the next week or so, steps will be announced concerning more effective assistance to farmers in identified problem areas, to ensure their safety, and will include measures to help facilitate easier contact with the police. [end recording]

Commentary Views ANC Alliance 'Mass Action'

MB1205110893 Durban ILANGA in Zulu
22-24 May 93 p 9

[From the "Comment and Opinion" page: "How political scraps can turn into war"—article published in English]

[Text] Yet another dose of pain is to be inflicted upon the long-suffering South African public, this time with six weeks of "rolling mass action" by the Tripartite Alliance starting next month.

Ostensibly, the reason for this lies in the tragic assassination of SACP [South African Communist Party] secretary general Chris Hani, who was laid to rest on Monday.

There is, of course, no doubting the genuine grief felt by Hani's very angry supporters, as well as the widespread revulsion at his murder felt by all reasonable South Africans.

But we cannot accept that this necessitates six weeks of damage to the economy, six weeks of inflamed passions, six weeks of potential violence and six weeks of general negativism.

Even the ANC [African National Congress], it might be thought, realises the fragile nature of the country and the need to do everything possible to minimize further strains that invariably end up harming us all.

That the ANC obviously thinks otherwise, however, is not simply a reflection of its short-sightedness, but also a reflection of its general approach to politics.

What we are in fact witnessing is the ANC's orchestration of anger as a political tool. It is a cynical manipulation of emotion intended to secure the ANC's very specific goals. And there is nothing new in this.

The ANC had already made the decision to withdraw from Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa] before Boipatong, but it used the incident not merely to justify its stance, but to whip up a frenzy of emotion for mass action that culminated in the Bisho tragedy.

It used Boipatong to present radical demands in negotiations, to justify the overthrow of certain of its negotiating partners and that of the kwaZulu government, none of which had anything to do with Boipatong.

But is this destructive attitude any different to that the organisation adopted regarding a host of other areas?

Take for example, the slogan "liberation before education" and what this really meant.

In the first place, the message to our youth that education was secondary to liberation has resulted in a lost generation who are not just unemployed, but who are totally unemployable.

On top of this, the message was that the youth should distrust any form of authority, the result being a complete breakdown of discipline in education, attacks on teachers and principals, and even the burning of schools.

What a legacy to leave to the future—a generation of ill-educated people who were taught that the future is built by destroying the present.

But that characterised the expedient lengths to which the ANC was more than happy to go to render the country ungovernable.

The Black Consciousness Movement [BCM] was responsible for Soweto of 1976, but at no stage during the 1980s did AZAPO [Azanian People's Organization] advocate this mindless and slavish call for self-destruction, and neither did Inkatha.

Inkatha completely rejected so-called Bantu Education and instead ran an education department premised on education FOR liberation. Being as short-changed as it was by the State, with the lowest per capita expenditure on education in the country, Inkatha knew the whole education system would have to be radically changed in line with the ideals of the liberal democracy it stood for, but this was no reason for destroying the present instead of building the future.

Another example is the attitude the ANC adopts to those not aligned to or not accepting the ANC's sole leadership of the liberation struggle.

To the ANC, politics is extremely simple—you are either for the ANC or against the ANC.

You are either a "democrat" or a counterrevolutionary, collaborative and racist apartheid apologist.

That, of course, is why the struggle is always portrayed as bipolar: its "us" versus "them," and woe betide being defined as the latter.

Once the ANC realised in 1979 that Inkatha was not going to bow and scrape to the ANC as its master, as the "sole and genuine representative of the oppressed" as it saw itself, then the ANC outdid itself to mobilise the country against Inkatha.

What followed was a decade and more of consciously manipulating every possible theme to portray Inkatha as the enemy.

Whatever the issue—sanctions, violence, freeing Mandela, education—you name it, the ANC used it to urge the "Young Lions" to destroy Inkatha, to smash its organization, to break its mobilization, to vilify its leaders, and of course, to assassinate them as well.

The result is the low-intensity civil war and the almost impossible task of eradicating the culture of violence knowingly and purposively nurtured by the ANC to secure political hegemony over the other liberation organisations.

AZAPO, despite its advocacy of radical socialism, revolutionary fervour and stress upon black consciousness and black emancipation was not exempt from this either.

ANC President Oliver Tambo, was explicit in his report to the ANC's 1985 consultative conference, in Kabwe, Zambia, that the BCM had to be prevented from either supplanting the leadership role of the ANC or of becoming a viable alternative to it.

The result? Savage war declared by the comrades on AZAPO and its virtual elimination.

So much for the ANC's political tolerance. Inkatha and AZAPO had lived side by side and peacefully in many communities with no problems for years, despite their wide political differences. They operated on the premise that there should be mutual respect and multiple leadership of the liberation struggle. Each organisation would do its own thing and both would cooperate when necessary.

But the ANC would not permit itself the "luxury" of tolerance and nothing has changed now that negotiations are underway. ANC Southern Natal chairman Jeff Radebe used what should have been the very solemn occasion of Hani's night vigil to launch a scathing attack on the IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] and its president, urging the youth once again to rid South Africa of Buthelezi. This exploitation of the angry emotion of Chris Hani's supporters to encourage attacks upon the IFP President is exactly what the ANC has done year in and year out.

It is nothing less than the orchestration of anger as a political tool, the sad stock-in-trade of an organization unwilling to play by the rules of the liberal democratic game.

Yet, sadly, more and more South Africans who should know better appease the ANC by saying it should be given time to adjust to democracy.

They will find that this will not happen. To expect somebody who ostensibly espouses democracy but practices the opposite to undergo a change of heart is to cry for the moon.

They will discover, like Chamberlain and his allies, that it is not wise to give in to the threats of political bullies. If you fail to challenge the foes of democracy when you still have the chance to do so politically and diplomatically, you will eventually have to fight them physically.

Human Rights Body Reports on Abuses by ANC

MB1305101993 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0927 GMT 13 May 93

[Text] Johannesburg May 13 SAPA—The ghost of alleged torture of dissidents haunting the African National Congress [ANC] refuses to be laid to rest, with an international human rights body issuing a fresh report detailing abuses in ANC detention camps abroad.

The German-based International Society for Human Rights (ISHR) on Thursday [13 May] released a summary of its report on ANC abuses of dissidents in which it recommends that a special United Nations fund be created to provide reparation to victims of ANC abuses.

The report also contains two specific appeals to the ANC:

—that the new ANC-appointed commission of enquiry under Dr. Sam Molsuanyane identify the ANC offenders against human rights and ensure they are prevented from holding office in the organisation or any future government; and,

—to investigate existing detention facilities in Tanzania and Uganda to ensure the immediate release of any prisoners.

The ISHR report also notes that only outside pressure forced the ANC to set up an internal commission of enquiry which was later followed by the Molsuanyane probe.

By doing that, the report noted, the ANC had accepted responsibility for abuses in its camps abroad.

The Molsuanyane commission, the ISHR says, begins its hearings into the torture and detention of hundreds of ANC dissidents on Thursday (today).

Germany's Chancellor Kohl, Mandela Meet

MB1105143093 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in Afrikaans 2000 GMT 10 May 93

[Text] The German Chancellor says he supports plans for multiparty transitional government in South Africa and efforts to determine an election date as soon as possible. Chancellor Kohl made an urgent appeal after a meeting with ANC [African National Congress] leader Nelson Mandela to all parties in South Africa to encourage their supporters to refrain from violence.

A spokesman of the chancellor's office said the discussion between Dr. Kohl and Mr. Mandela took place in a friendly atmosphere. Mr. Mandela said he asked Dr. Kohl for monetary aid. However, he did not elaborate.

Agricultural Union Welcomes Measures To Protect Farmers

MB1305083093 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in Afrikaans 1800 GMT 12 May 93

[Excerpts] The police have announced far-reaching steps to protect farmers and the elderly against attacks. [passage omitted] The South African Agricultural Union [SAAU] has welcomed the intensified security measures. SAAU President Mr. Boet Fourie told Johan Claassen the union is also considering a number of additional measures.

[Begin Fourie recording] Naturally we welcome the additional security measures announced by Police Commissioner General van der Merwe today. Many of them have been in the pipeline and we are happy to hear they are to be implemented. But in addition our general council was unanimous that if we were to assist the police and the defense force in their steps against lawlessness and murderers, then additional steps would have to be taken. Consequently, we have called on the state president to reintroduce the death penalty. [end recording]

Public Enterprise Minister Views NP Elections

MB1205195793 Johannesburg RAPPORT in Afrikaans 9 May 93 p 23

[Interview with Public Enterprises Minister and Cape Province National Party leader Dawie de Villiers by Hanlie Retief, time and place not given; italicized passages are interviewer's introduction and comments]

[Text] *There are the gowns associated with his graduation as doctor of philosophy and while he was a church minister in the Boland. There was the Springbok rugby blazer, the suit and tail coat of an ambassador, politician...*

Dawie de Villiers has won many coats in his life.

"But I am not a jack of all trades," he says. These are just the phases in my life. I do not really know if one is just cut out to fulfill one particular task in life. I concede fully that I was not just made for politics. There are always fulfillments and frustrations."

And now he is wearing the new multicolored coat of the new National Party [NP] for a new South Africa. The biggest election campaign in NP history has fallen on his shoulders.

[Retief] In whose court is the NP currently playing in the election battle, would you say?

[De Villiers] No, we are still warming up for the big rugby game. This is all part of the warmup.

[Retief] What if the NP suddenly found out it had all the time been in a soccer game?

[De Villiers] Black people do not at all times find the NP unacceptable. Surveys prove this. The problem is whether they will look past the emotion of uhuru or whether they are going to vote with their minds and not with their emotions.

[Retief] But then how are you going to hoist the new NP flag in a black squatter camp for instance?

[De Villiers] Many people do not pay attention to the flag-waving masses. But the NP is also working on another dimension. On confidence. The question of: Will it not be a safer, more stable South Africa if the NP holds a strong position in it?

During these times, we perhaps realize for the first time that we are part of the Third World. South Africa had always been isolated in the Third World, like an island. We have to adapt to the new target groups, communicate our message in a more simple way. The days of home and public meetings to convince the voter are over.

We already have many black supporters. Many of them are anxious to show their true colors. Intimidation is a problem even in more sophisticated elections. In South Africa we also have to deal with a high degree of illiteracy, which is in fact vulnerable to intimidation.

Parties have to be bound to meet specific codes. They must take responsibility for their members, or those claiming to be their members.

One must remember that you do not find in the black community uniformity of sense and taste and thinking. We will not be able to recruit members by holding dramatic rallies. The climate is not yet ripe for that, the tolerance not accommodating enough, the intimidation still too strong.

Our research shows that there is a broad feeling in the country that no single party must rule by itself. After the elections, the NP can contribute a great deal toward stability and experience in the new government. That is why power-sharing is to us an important cornerstone in the transition to a new South Africa.

[Retief] It does not seem to be your aim to win.

[De Villiers] That is not excluded. Winning is 50 percent plus. We could get as many votes as the ANC [African National Congress] without any of us having to necessarily get more than 50 percent. But be as it may, we are going in there to win. I think we are well positioned. It does not pay to burn yourself out eight months before the election.

[Retief] You cannot say, like the ANC's election slogan says: Now is the time?

[De Villiers] No, we know there is an election on the way, but what is the product going to be? That is the first problem. An election and the product change peoples' focus.

It is clear that there are only two parties enjoying broad national support—the ANC and the National Party. The other parties are limited to regions, or are small. We must be able to offer the voters something, so that they can say the NP must be there after the election, and not the ANC.

Professor Willie Esterhuyse said as Cape Province NP leader, Dawie de Villiers has probably bigger support among colored people than among whites...

Proportionately I accept that—70 percent of the colored and 60 percent whites will vote for us.

[Retief] Will it influence your list of candidates?

[De Villiers] We insist that the list be democratic. It must reflect reality.

[Retief] So you are actually saying that many white MPs will therefore lose their seats?

[De Villiers] Every white MP who is worth his salt has a good chance of coming back. I do not want to talk in terms of color, but the number of white MPs in the Cape do not have to be dramatically fewer. There are in any case many who want to retire.

Allegations have been made that many of them have already stopped working in their constituencies, that they have lost their vim anyway. People are saying the government has lost the will to rule, it has surrendered, it has long sold out.

These people associate the will to rule with force. What they do not realize or want to realize, is that it is becoming more difficult for the government to govern. We are no longer in a position where we can govern without due consideration of the views of other parties and groupings.

We are currently party and manager, government and manager. Our role is different.

There is only one solution for South Africa in the foreseeable future. A government of national unity must be in place as soon as possible.

That means the ANC, NP, and other parties such as Inkatha must become part of a government which will put this country first, put reconciliation first, which can curb violence, which will attend to the economy.

Without that we are heading for a winner-take-all election. And that is when our country will go aground.

[Retief] Are you saying that the government has actually lost its power base?

[De Villiers] the government is unrepresentative. We realize this. It does not represent the majority of the people in our country.

The scope of the government to rule alone, as we have been spoiled in the past, is becoming limited. We cannot restructure the economy unilaterally. If we do it, the economy will suffer further harm, because there will be a massive reaction.

If you want to govern in an orderly fashion, you must see that the steps which you resort to enjoy broad support or else it will not work.

[Retief] But as the government of the day you are still responsible for ensuring order and stability?

[De Villiers] The fact is: Only a few people can keep our country burning to an extent where the defense force and the police would not be able to stop it. The only remaining solution is still political.

[Retief] Even if we are heading for anarchy?

[De Villiers] It's instinctive and natural to react and say: "Grab a weapon." But who do you want to shoot? If we had to say we are fighting violence with violence, to hell with the rest, then we are contributing to a situation of anarchy. This is indeed the time for cool heads, to ask: "What responsible steps should I take now?"

We are not yet in a state of anarchy. The government is still in control.

But many people say they do not see that. That now is not the time for doves of peace and new little flags. Even caucus members secretly believe the hawks in the government should take over.

And to them Dawie de Villiers is clearly a dove...

I do not easily fall into any of those categories. I am reconciliatory. There is nothing good that comes from conflict, while reconciliation in our country could open up vast opportunities.

When one enters a difficult era, when you cannot find answers to questions, it is only natural to fall back on old frames of reference.

The unacceptable levels of violence is convincing people that now is the time to fall back on old answers. But it is because the old answers were unworkable, unacceptable and unfair, that we have moved away from them.

It is no use turning back when you are already halfway through the water. We now have to move forward with greater determination and find lasting solutions.

[Retief] It is also being said that the people of Cape Town prefer a "hawk" as their leader—Minister Hernus Kriel's name crops up as someone who could challenge you in the next Cape Province congress?

[De Villiers] About what he wants to do, you have to ask him. Hernus and I understand each other well, I do not bother about it. We know what our policy views are. Hernus has another line of duty, and expresses himself differently, being Minister of Law and Order.

[Retief] What would you say is at present the main difference between Cape and Transvaal voters?

[De Villiers] Can one make such a classification? A family member has always said it hinges on the climate—the Cape with its mild weather, the Transvaal with its thunderstorms. That is why the people's temperaments are not the same.

[Retief] In the past the Cape has always been in the forefront of political reforms—is it not the same?

[De Villiers] There is a greater political uniformity in the country. But it is an accepted fact that the Transvaal voter is more conservative and rightwing-inclined than his Cape counterpart.

He cannot get up in time for his morning jogs. "It is tough these days," he says. "We are in a particularly busy and difficult time."

When he is looking for some balance in his thick diary, in the pendulum existence between Kempton Park and Parliament, then he goes to sit for a while on the mountain, says Dawie de Villiers. And he looks.

"I think it is the sitting and looking and thinking that helps me."

Natal, KwaZulu To Merge Health Services

MB1305100093 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 0500 GMT 13 May 93

[Text] The kwaZulu cabinet and the Natal Provincial Administration have agreed to merge health services in the province without delay. KwaZulu Health Minister Ben Ngubane said the decision had been taken through the Joint Executive Authority [JEA] for Natal and kwaZulu.

He said existing legislation concerning financial systems applied by the two administrations and the problem of political accountability had held up the process.

Joint Executive Authority Chairman Val Volker said the JEA had made submissions to the state president to enable them to go ahead with the merging of the administrative side.

African National Congress Midlands region has rejected the merger as part of unilateral restructuring.

ANC, NP Reaction to IFP Murders Called Hypocritical

MB1305114293 Durban ILANGA in Zulu 29 Apr-1 May 93 p 13

[From the "Comment and Opinion" page: "Sickening"—article published in English]

[Text] The hypocrisy evident in the ANC [African National Congress] and Government responses to a document on violence released by the Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] this week is quite sickening.

Twice in recent times the ANC has subjected the country to "mass action" following acts of violence which it has shamelessly exploited for political gain. In doing so it not only called off negotiations for months, but it did our country incalculable harm economically and brought about the deaths of scores of people.

Yet, when the IFP protests about the serial killing of more than 270 of its leaders, Ramaphosa has the temerity to charge that the IFP is seeking to wreck negotiations. And, as his organisation never tires of doing, he threatens.

The ANC, he says, has means of "lighting a fire" under IFP leaders who demand that something be done about the continuing murder of its members. Justice Goldstone, John Hall, kindly take note. When the fire is lit, we trust you will note who called for the matches.

And then to cap it all, Ramaphosa has the bare faced cheek to say that violence belonged outside negotiations. Some, it seems must just sit back and allow their members to be systematically murdered and nod approvingly while Ramaphosa and Meyer cobble together cosy deals.

As for the Government and the Nationalist Party [NP], they deserve the strongest of censure for callousness. Roelf Meyer says the memorandum on violence is "unfortunate and premature." Premature indeed! After more than 270 deaths.

When would it not be premature? After another ten, or twenty, or perhaps twenty-five deaths?

Roelf Meyer's government has done nothing—we repeat nothing, to stop the serial killing of IFP leaders. What it has done, though, is to formally allow yet more Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation—MK; ANC military wing] members to be trained abroad. To do what? To hone their negotiating skills? The man's effrontery is breathtaking.

ANC Natal Midlands Head Gwala on Violence, Membership

MB0805135993 Johannesburg MAYIBUYE in English May 93 p 24-26

[Interview with ANC Natal Midlands leader Harry Gwala by unidentified MAYIBUYE reporter; place and date not given: "Peace Needs Grassroots Co-operation"]

[Text] [MAYIBUYE] What is your assessment of the character of the violence?

[Gwala] We must not confuse violence in abstract with the proper violence. The whole thing must be seen in the light of the apartheid system and the struggle of the people affected by this system.

[MAYIBUYE] What is the extent of direct state involvement?

[Gwala] we must take this in the light of the various laws passed by the South African government, e.g. the Suppression of Communism Act, Terrorism Act and others, and the killings in detention.

Then over and above that, the state has been declaring States of Emergency, and giving free rein to the police to do anything they choose to undermine the struggles of the people.

And finally the state, not being able to cope with the situation itself, makes use of surrogate forces like bantustan and township Council forces.

[MAYIBUYE] The Trust Feed case exposed the regime's tactic of using provocation to fan the flames of conflict

between the ANC [African National Congress] and Inkatha. How widespread is this phenomenon?

[Gwala] This was a very small example and we believe there have been many more cases since. What it emphasises is that we cannot complain to the very people attacking the communities. They investigate themselves!

[MAYIBUYE] To what extent are the ZP's [Zulu Police] involved?

[Gwala] The ZPs are an extension of Inkatha. The Minister of Police is the President of Inkatha and the Chief Minister of the KwaZulu government. If you go to Hammarsdale, Umlazi, KwaMakhutha, you will find similar instances where the ZPs are directly involved in the violence. As it is now, we have ZPs in custody as a result of the ambush at Swayimane.

They are directly involved! They are part and parcel of the Inkatha machine.

[MAYIBUYE] How do you respond to claims that ANC members are also heavily involved in the violence?

[Gwala] If ANC members and the rest of the communities do not defend themselves, then they will perish. They have to act in self-defence. Then they are considered violent. But people are not going to stop defending themselves.

[MAYIBUYE] One problem that has been constantly referred to is the attitude of traditional leaders to the ANC and vice versa. What is the ANC's policy on traditional leaders and what are the concrete problems in trying to apply it to the concrete situation you face?

[Gwala] Traditional leaders were founder members of the ANC. It was not until 1951, when the regime passed the Bantu Authorities Act, that it forced many of them to cease participating in ANC programmes.

The last president of the ANC before its unbanning was himself a chief, Chief AJ Luthuli. In the Natal Midlands, Chief Langalakhe Ngcobo was the last treasurer of the ANC.

Now, speaking of the present times, the chiefs are not hostile to the ANC. But in many areas some chiefs are chiefs by name only; it is the warlords that control them. Some of these chiefs are just silent, and choose the least line of resistance. And you do get some chiefs who are warlords themselves.

The ANC has no fresh attitudes regarding chiefs. They are part of the South African people. They have a history of resistance. Some of them have been removed from their positions, others have been banished. We respect them very much.

In our concrete situation, we have a chief who is a member of our regional executive and the working committee. He has got the task of visiting rural areas, visiting chiefs and explaining to them the position of the ANC. We have gone out quite a lot to visit chiefs, and have found them not

hostile at all. We are continuing with this process. We have even visited some chiefs said to be warlords, because we wanted to show them that the ANC is not their enemy. The ANC does not take their land and their powers. It is the white man who does so.

[MAYIBUYE] There is a new wave to emphasise peace initiatives by the ANC. What has prompted the apparent change in emphasis?

[Gwala] There is no change in emphasis. As far back as 1990 we said: "Peace Among The People"! That was our slogan, and we continue to voice it. We feel that peace must be emphasised so that the people are not used as cannon-fodder.

On 4 April, when our people held their AGM [Annual General Meeting] at Bulwer, they were attacked. One comrade was killed and one is in intensive care. Others were injured and had their homes damaged. It is these innocent people who are attacked by trouble-makers.

We need to isolate the criminals, not those used as pawns by others who don't want to see change in our country.

[MAYIBUYE] What are the broad plans that the ANC has in this regard?

[Gwala] We have proposed to Inkatha that we must start from below. We should not just have the president of the ANC and IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] shaking hands up there because it will have no meaning.

Peace must be discussed by the people themselves. That is why we are saying let's have joint rallies, starting here in Pietermaritzburg. Inkatha comes along, and we too, with no one bussing people from other areas. We must go to all areas, including the rural areas. There must be no place where we shouldn't go. That is the beginning.

This has generated a lot of discussion and debate. Some people exclaim in surprise: "Why do you want to do that?" That is what we want. We want to explain our policies to the people.

[MAYIBUYE] Any results thus far?

[Gwala] No. Our invitation, however, still stands. We haven't had the right response from Inkatha. They wanted to do it the other way around: committees meeting. Committees have been meeting for a long time, but we want the people to come together. We say you bring Inkatha members to Freedom Square, and we bring our members and other interested people. That is what we want. Then the people themselves can start mixing, and try to befriend each other. Then we will discover concrete things about peace in our land.

[MAYIBUYE] How will contact between ANC and IFP leaders help, particularly given the background to the violence?

[Gwala] It will help. We have seen this working in the past. The enemy is the warlord himself, who arms these people

to kill. People must come together to meet among themselves. This will help because, in the so-called Inkatha strongholds, we have no chance to explain who we are and what we stand for. If people know who the different organisations are, and what they stand for, without being intimidated, it will put an end to ignorance and mistrust, big factors in the violence.

[MAYIBUYE] How do you think the ANC will fare in the elections in this region particularly, and Natal in general?

[Gwala] I am very optimistic. My optimism arises from the fact that when we decided on the Reggie Hadebe recruitment campaign, our membership began spiralling upwards. From 41,000, we are now 75,000, and still people are coming from all over to join the ANC.

If we couple this with explaining what the elections are all about—so that it is known that elections are one of the component parts of our struggle to liberate ourselves—then the ANC will walk away with a victory.

We must not forget that the white farmers and even the white industrialists will give their full support to the government, because they want the status quo to be preserved. It is for us to go into the rural areas and see that we do a lot of work, notwithstanding, of course, the hostility of the security forces and the warlords.

[MAYIBUYE] There has been a lot of media speculation about your role in the future. Any comments?

[Gwala] My role in the future must be understood in its full context. I am not here as an individual. I am here as part of the oppressed. I go according to what the collective says. It is the will of the people that is paramount, and not the wishes of the individuals. What I do depends on what the people want me to do.

CP Deputy Leader Warns of Communist Power Seizure

MB1205094493 Pretoria PATRIOT in Afrikaans
7 May 93 p 1

[Unattributed report: "SACP Power Seizing Is Here"]

[Text] South Africa is faced with a revolutionary seizure of power by the South African Communist Party [SACP] and its allies in the country, acting leader of the Conservative Party [CP], Ferdi Hartzenberg, warned in Parliament.

He charged that State President F.W. de Klerk, with a section of the National Party, has driven South Africa to this point of a communist take-over.

The radicals are now demanding a date for an election to install a constitution-making assembly on the basis of one man, one vote for a unitary South Africa and a date for the installation of an interim government.

The state president has already concluded agreements with them regarding the installation of an interim government, and the date too has been agreed upon.

But why are all these radical demands and actions becoming so rife in South Africa?

The fact is, the radicals want to take power by force, because they have smelled blood.

This is how it works in all cases involving a revolution.

The radicals seize power, preferably through negotiation, and if they fail to get it through negotiation, then they grab it through violence.

It is very clear that there are many people at the negotiating table who are opposed to a take-over by the SACP and the ANC [African National Congress] and their allies.

That is why the revolutionary forces are being denied the seizure of power in South Africa by force.

The government cannot run away from the fact that they are radical.

Mr. Cyril Ramaphosa blatantly told South Africa—while the state president was appealing for peace in Parliament—that the SACP, the ANC and COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions] were radicals.

They want an ANC/SACP government and they will be satisfied with nothing less.

Just as they wore down the government and forced it into submission, they now think they can force the rest of South Africa to surrender.

They will not succeed in forcing the people and nations who refuse to serve under an ANC/SACP government into surrendering.

Resistance to this is building up in South Africa, even among those voters who voted the government into power.

Mrs. Winnie Mandela said the ANC leaders have to be replaced, because they are not radical enough.

She said the radicals must take to the streets until they have taken over government.

That is radicalism.

The leader of the ANC Youth League, Mr. Mokaba, said: "Kill the Boers. Kill the farmers."

He said they must use weapons legally and illegally to promote the revolution.

It is not going to break the resistance of the "Boers" and the "farmers" and of the peace-loving and freedom-loving people in South Africa.

We are not prepared to yield in the wake of those threats.

It is going to elicit a type of resistance which has not even started yet, Dr. Hartzenberg reiterated.

Justice Minister Welcomes DP Draft Bill of Rights

MB1205090993 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 0500 GMT 12 May 93

[Text] Justice Minister Kobie Coetsee has welcomed the publication by the Democratic Party [DP] of a draft bill of rights. He said in a statement that the DP should be commended for its strong position on the rule of law and fundamental rights, and said it was imperative that more political parties took part in the debate on the charter of fundamental rights. Mr. Coetsee said many of the principles contained in the DP's draft corresponded with the draft bill of the South African Law Commission, as well as that published by the government in February.

SACP Reacts to Cosas Remarks on Boesak

MB1205140193 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1200 GMT 12 May 93

[Text] The Communist Party says student leaders are running the risk of alienating the black community. The SACP [South African Communist Party] has reacted sharply to Cosas [Congress of South African Students] leaders who said pupils are not prepared to listen to calls from ill-informed people like ANC [African National Congress] Regional Chairman Allan Boesak.

The remark was made in response to Boesak's statement that the majority of pupils do not support looting. The communist party has described the student response to Boesak's words as emotional. The party says protesting students must be prepared to listen to the leadership and should not make their struggle a separate one. The saga arose when students in the Cape refused to heed a call by various organizations to return to class on Monday [10 May]. The students have been protesting against the government's refusal to scrap matriculation examination fees.

SADTU Blames KwaZulu Government for 'Crisis'

MB1305104093 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0900 GMT 13 May 93

[Text] The South African Democratic Teachers' Union [SADTU] says the education crisis has reached unprecedented and explosive levels. SADTU says this is because of the uncompromising attitude of the government and its Education Department.

The teachers' union says the kwaZulu Department of Education and Culture is still refusing to recognize it. The union says the colored House of Parliament is still hell bent on retrenching about 2,000 teachers. It says the Indian House of Parliament in its review talks with SADTU was negotiating in bad faith. The southern Natal region of SADTU says it has decided to embark on a number of teacher initiated action which includes chalk-downs, sit-ins, and stayaways starting today. It says these actions will continue and lead to a planned mass march of teachers tomorrow.

13 May Review of Press Editorials, Commentaries

MB1305132893

[Editorial Report]

THE STAR

Conglomerates Unbundling for Fear of Future Government—"The unbundling train, having been set in motion by Gencor [General Mining Union Corporation], is likely to build up steam in the months and years ahead," notes a page 10 editorial in Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 13 May. "While the unbundlers are at pains to deny that fears of a future government's interference with huge conglomerates played any part in their reckoning, there's little doubting that this was one of the background factors." The Gencor unbundling procedure transfers part of this group's wealth to its shareholders, thereby spreading the wealth more widely. "While the end result isn't what certain political groupings would label wealth distribution, it certainly dissipates some of the criticism."

BUSINESS DAY

Violence, Boycotts Halt Building of Black Housing—Commenting on housing requirements for the country's growing population, Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 13 May in a page 13 editorial says: "The unhappy fact is that progress has been painfully slow, in spite of the desperate needs of millions of people, the frequently stated benefits of a national housing programme and the allocation of millions of rands by government for the building of low-cost homes." "Hazardous" working conditions and violence in the townships has caused costly delays in getting projects off the ground. "Company executives were quoted this weeks as saying that coping with violence had become part of life for construction workers. They faced hold-ups, vehicle hijacks, robbery and arson. One executive said building of black housing had virtually ceased as a result of violence, and rent and bond boycotts." BUSINESS DAY believes solutions to the housing crisis "are best sought through negotiation."

SOWETAN

Education Department Urged To Solve Crisis—The Department of Education and Training, DET, "should stop playing marbles and start making a genuine attempt to solve the education crisis," warns Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 13 May in a page 8 editorial. "Its response to the crisis in black schools has been pathetic. The DET has spent valuable time making snide remarks about political interference, instead of engaging all stakeholders in an honest endeavour to find solutions."

CAPE TIMES

Farmers, Whites in 'Apprehensive State of Mind'—Cape Town CAPE TIMES in English on 10 May in a page 8 editorial refers to the "defiant meeting of farmers" and former South African Defense Force generals at Potchefstroom questioning "to what extent the rumblings on the

right wing may pose a threat to negotiations." "President de Klerk's firm and reassuring statement at the week-end has helped to steady public opinion, leaving no doubt that the government is in control and is resolved to lead the way to a government of national unity." "The situation calls for statesmanship on all sides, but it is hardly desperate. In spite of the wild rhetoric at Potchefstroom, what confronts Mr de Klerk is not an imminent threat of insurrection on the right. As the formation of the Afrikaner Volksfront [National Front] indicates, a political lobby is taking shape to bolster the cause of various elements on the right who seek to salvage something of the old apartheid system." "What makes the current situation potentially explosive in some areas is the apprehensive state of mind of the farming community and conservative whites generally, whose fears for the future are readily exploitable by zealots of the right."

'Criminal Behavior' of Pupils Over Exam Fees—"However sympathetic the education authorities may feel towards the plight of those matric pupils whose parents are unable to afford their examination fees," "it must be made clear to black pupils that they cannot force the issue through attacks on vehicles, the destruction of property and other criminal behaviour," states a page 8 editorial in Cape Town CAPE TIMES in English on 11 May.

DIE BURGER

'Contempt' for Senior ANC Leadership—An editorial on page 12 of Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans on 5 May points out that "when the Congress of South African Students, COSAS, announces plans to occupy white schools in Port Elizabeth and elsewhere there is enough reason for serious concern and fear among not just the white community over the possible consequences." "And when COSAS comes up against opposition from the ANC over such plans, then we are witnessing a disturbing symptom of contempt for the senior leadership. The destruction during recent marches due to the inability of organizers to control marchers is still fresh in our memories." But, warns the paper, "the ANC leadership can in no way distance itself from the responsibility of curbing the reckless behavior of its wild followers. The government has

already taken unpopular steps for the sake of a peaceful settlement. Now the ANC can also be expected to control its militant cadres."

Right Wing Takes Advantage of ANC 'Wild Statements'—An editorial on page 12 of Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans on 7 May says: "What South Africa needs more than anything else during this difficult period in its history is cool heads. Emotions are understandable and even necessary, as this distinguishes man from robot, but when emotions are allowed to dominate reason and common sense, then something is very wrong." "However understandable the farmers' fears might be, reports indicate that the farmers' meeting at Potchefstroom yesterday was overflowing with emotion. Wild things were said which do not contribute to the defusing of the situation," but, says DIE BURGER, the right wing is taking advantage of wild statements from among the African National Congress alliance and other radical groups." "It is time that the ANC took note of the fact that a future government, of which it will probably be a part, could inherit an ungovernable wasteland if it does not translate its nice words into deeds. It is true that progress at the negotiations is of cardinal importance and success is possible in the foreseeable future. But then swift and responsible action by the ANC is a prerequisite."

Traditional Hatreds Must Be Buried—A second editorial on page 12 notes that "the idea of promoting cooperation between South Africa, Namibia, and Angola, as proposed by Ministers Pik Botha and Namibia's Theo-Ben Gurirab, could be the start of a sorely needed upliftment process for the subcontinent. The economies of the region have been broken by wars, drought, and mismanagement. Because Africa has become a bottomless pit of aid programs, the developed countries have little desire to continue handing out alms." "On account of South Africa's new political direction, closer links with other African countries have developed." "The time has come for traditional hatreds and prejudices to be buried so that South Africa, with its greater skills and infrastructure, can play its role of generator for the whole region. By so doing a bulwark can be created which will allow greater competition in the markets of other continents."

Angola

UNITA Negotiating Team Meets Party Leaders

*MB1205132893 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo
Negro in Portuguese 1200 GMT 12 May 93*

[Text] The National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] negotiating team is continuing its meeting this morning with the UNITA Party Political Commission and the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FALA] General Staff. The UNITA team to the peace talks, which had flown from Abidjan on 8 May for contacts with the party and FALA leadership, is expected to leave quite soon for the Ivorian capital.

The team and the party leadership have been considering logical proposals to be presented to the mediators concerning the Abidjan protocol. Lourenco Bento, of the Voice of the Resistance of the Black Cockerel, reports:

[Begin Bento recording] We would like to inform the Angolan and international communities that the UNITA Political Commission and the FALA General Staff are still meeting with the UNITA negotiating team which left Abidjan last weekend for consultations. This meeting has been on since 10 May and it is also attended by traditional authorities as well as other important forces in the country, who are learning about the evolution of the Angolan peace talks which opened in Abidjan one month ago. Though no details are available yet on the talks between the UNITA leadership and the negotiating team, it is thought they are focusing on the Abidjan protocol [words indistinct] UNITA hierarchy, which has reiterated its intention to return to Cote d'Ivoire to continue the talks. [end recording]

UNITA Reportedly Rejects Government Demand on Withdrawal

*MB1205163693 Blantyre Malawi Broadcasting
Corporation Network in English 1600 GMT 12 May 93*

[Text] Angola's main opposition movement, UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola], has rejected government demands to withdraw immediately from territory occupied since last October, as part of a peace settlement. UNITA radio, monitored in Sao Tome and Principe, said the meeting [words indistinct] in the month-old United Nations-mediated peace talks with the government in Abidjan, Cote d'Ivoire.

The radio said the [word indistinct] rejected the [words indistinct] demand that UNITA forces withdraw immediately from the disputed territory.

Official Says UNITA Team To Arrive in Abidjan 13 May

*MB1205194993 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in
Portuguese 1900 GMT 12 May 93*

[Report by Radio Angola correspondent Inocencio Pombal from Abidjan, including interview with Marcos

Cacumba, National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, UNITA, representative in Abidjan with unidentified reporter; on 12 May—first paragraph is studio introduction]

[Excerpts] The Angolan Government and the Angolan peace process observers continue to wait for the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] team to arrive in Abidjan. Their wait could end tomorrow, if the UNITA team arrives tomorrow. Radio Angola correspondent Inocencio Pombal reports:

[Pombal] Abidjan continues waiting for the UNITA team. The latest reports say the UNITA team will only return tomorrow. At the moment, Ms. Margaret Anstee and the observers are meeting at the Hotel Ivoire to define their stand. Rumors have it they are discussing how long they must wait for UNITA. The Cote d'Ivoire Government has had an aircraft ready to fetch the UNITA team from Kinshasa since yesterday afternoon. That aircraft has not left yet because it is still waiting for information from Kinshasa. Abidjan has been very busy today. [passage omitted]

A few minutes ago, UNITA Representative in Abidjan Marcos Cacumba talked to us. He said the UNITA negotiating team will arrive at 1500 tomorrow.

[Begin recording] [Cacumba] The team will return about about 1500 tomorrow. It is slightly late, but it will be arriving tomorrow without fail.

[Reporter] Do you have other information? I mean, it arrives tomorrow and will it go directly to the plenary conference room, or will there first be a meeting between UNITA and the UN Angola Verification Mission-2, or between UNITA and the observers?

[Cacumba] No, I think the most practical thing is for us to meet with the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA] team first, so we can decide how we are going to discuss things with the mediator and the observers. [end recording]

UNITA Official Discusses Negotiating Process

*MB1205213793 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo
Negro in Portuguese 1900 GMT 12 May 93*

[Interview with Brigadier Isaias Sakuva, National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, UNITA, representative in the United Kingdom, by Lourenco Bento, reporter of the Voice of the Resistance of the Black Cockerel on 12 May; place not given]

[Text] Consultations among the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] negotiating team, the UNITA leadership, and the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FALA] General Staff are continuing. They had begun on 10 May. Reporter Lourenco Bento interviewed Brigadier Isaias Samakuva, UNITA representative in the United Kingdom, this afternoon.

[Bento] Consultations among the negotiating team, the party leadership, and the armed forces are continuing behind closed doors. Close sources describe those talks as frank and decisive, thus reflecting the UNITA leadership's concern with saving millions of lives from the catastrophe represented by unacceptable Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party [MPLA-PT] government demands. The negotiating team [preceding word in English] consulting with the UNITA leadership includes Brigadier Isaias Samakuva, UNITA representative in the United Kingdom, whom we managed to interview during one of the meeting's breaks. Brig. Isaias Samakuva said UNITA maintains a (?comfortable) position in England, despite the MPLA-PT's insidious campaign to discredit it and bury its opposition members. This is the recording.

[Begin recording] [Bento] We would like to know how the United Kingdom public views the Angolan situation.

[Samakuva] Well, it is a great pleasure for me to speak to the Voice of the Resistance of the Black Cockerel, a radio station which has been doing much for the Angolan people's struggle. UNITA is enjoying a very comfortable situation in the United Kingdom. We still have many friends in the United Kingdom and we still enjoy the trust of many Britons in the United Kingdom, so our position is still very comfortable.

[Bento] How does the British public see the Angolan situation?

[Samakuva] The British public follows the Angolan situation with great interest. Our country is very important in southern Africa and in Africa. So, the Britons follow the situation in our country very closely.

[Bento] You have just said that UNITA's position was comfortable, but the MPLA has insisted on its campaign to discredit UNITA. How do you see the consequences and results of such MPLA ploys?

[Samakuva] It is true that the MPLA has been carrying out insidious campaigns throughout the world. The United Kingdom is no exception. Despite that, and because of our work in Angola and abroad, our position continues to be very comfortable. Moreover, the United Kingdom is a country of very old democratic traditions. For that reason, they listen to UNITA representatives and to those who represent a large section of the Angolan population.

[Bento] Mr. Brigadier, how are British economic (?circles) reacting to the present situation in Angola? I am referring to those circles that would invest in a peaceful Angola.

[Samakuva] Those who intend to invest in Angola must certainly be worried about current developments. Most of them would like to be in the position to do their business, but that business can only be conducted in times of peace. As I said, they are following the situation in the country very closely. They would like to see our

country at peace. Very often, they also talk about [words indistinct] pressure for the Angolan warring factions to achieve peace so they can begin their investment.

[Bento] You are a member of UNITA's negotiating team which is holding talks with the government delegation for a everlasting peaceful solution for Angola [words indistinct] reasons?

[Samakuva] It is true that we are part of the team which is negotiating with the MPLA government in Abidjan to find a solution for the Angolan conflict. I can tell you that negotiations have been going slowly, but steadily. Nonetheless, there are still obstacles which must be overcome. Obviously, our team's wishes are that a solution is found as soon as possible. That does not hinge on the UNITA team alone, though. It also depends on the other side. We hope that, upon our return, we will be able to convince the government that our stands are the most correct stands. In truth, they represent the Angolan people's aspirations.

[Bento] Mr. Brigadier, you are here on a working mission. You have come to the country for consultations with the UNITA leadership. What message do you have for the Angolan people?

[Samakuva] It was with pleasure that I gave this interview. All I want to say to the Angolan people is that they must have confidence in the UNITA leadership. Our party's leadership is engaged in the search for a peaceful solution. I would like to tell the Angolan people they must trust in the UNITA leadership, which has really been working for the Angolan people's peace and (?happiness). This is my message for the Angolan people. Thank you very much.

[Bento] Thank you very much. [end recording]

Representative Muekalia Discusses U.S. Policy

MB1305090393 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 0600 GMT 13 May 93

[Interview with Jardo Muekalia, National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, UNITA, representative in the United States, by Lourenco Bento, reporter for the Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel on 12 May; place not given—recorded]

[Text] [Bento] How has the U.S. public opinion reacted to the Angolan problem?

[Muekalia] I would like to say two things. First, U.S. opinion is divided between those who have always supported the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA], though they are in a minority, and those who have supported UNITA's struggle and the establishment of a democratic and free Angola. Right now, there is major sentiment in favor of peace and a fair solution to the Angolan conflict. This is obvious with the new administration. On several occasions, officials of the new administration—namely, Mr. Moose, the new

deputy assistant secretary of state for African affairs—have said that the U.S. Government gives priority to a negotiated peace settlement accepted by both sides.

We have been working to ensure that the United States, as the sole world power, plays a positive role in order to help the Angolan people as a whole instead of a sector of that people.

[Bento] So, one could say that the United States is still adopting a favorable position toward UNITA and President Dr. Savimbi?

[Muekalia] Right now they are very much involved in the peace process [words indistinct] the negotiations. Support for UNITA continues. They still regard Dr. Savimbi highly. We have been working toward (?upholding) that [words indistinct] obviously there are people like [names indistinct] who have always been in favor of the MPLA. I believe that they will continue to support the MPLA, though the most important thing for us is to keep the majority of the U.S. political sector [words indistinct] of Angola.

[Bento] Angolans see the recognition of the MPLA government by the U.S. Administration as tantamount to disaster. How does the U.S. public opinion see that?

[Muekalia] That continues to be the dream of the MPLA [words indistinct] though the truth is that right now the U.S. Government will not recognize it. Secretary of State Christopher recognizes that UNITA [words indistinct] controls a territory and a portion of the people. The current Angolan situation is known. So, according to him, it would be necessary to resolve the conflict so that the government could be recognized as part of a normal country and not a country at war. I believe that the U.S. Administration still has the same position. Recently, Mr. Moose reiterated that position. So, I would say that U.S. recognition would be disastrous because it would serve no purpose. The U.S. Administration has been using the issue of recognition positively in order to influence the Angolan situation. Should the U.S. Administration lose this form of pressure, it will be in a position of weakness and with no influence. Additionally, the U.S. Administration would not have helped resolve the conflict. That is something the U.S. Administration realizes.

The public in general has also questioned: What are we going to recognize? Are we going to recognize the MPLA government's policy of genocide?

After elections were held, the MPLA [words indistinct], opting for a policy of [words indistinct] and genocide. In view of that, it would be incorrect for a world power like the United States to legitimize that state of affairs. So, that is the view of the U.S. public opinion [words indistinct] and realize that it is necessary to overcome the current situation before the government can be recognized.

[Bento] What can Angolans expect from the United Nations at this crucial moment?

[Muekalia] As you know, with the end of the cold war the United Nations regained its prestige and because of the international community's perception of the world body as a tool that upholds peace and [words indistinct] and humanitarian aid.

So, we would like the United Nations to increase its military personnel in Angola. One of the main shortcomings of the Angolan peace process was the absence of the blue helmets. The United Nations has acknowledged that that was a mistake and is (?committed) to sending blue helmets to Angola [words indistinct] within the framework of peacekeeping operations aimed at assisting the two sides not only to uphold peace, but also to develop the various tasks that ought to be carried out within the framework of the peace process. Obviously, that should be done once an agreement has been reached between the government and UNITA.

Moreover, we would like the United Nations to play a humanitarian role. So far, we have been seeing a unilateral action covering government controlled areas. That is against UN principles.

I think that we are on the right track. It will be necessary for the MPLA government to be more humane. So far, the government has been preventing humanitarian operations in various parts of the country. At the talks, the government is trying to link humanitarian assistance to [words indistinct].

So, that is what we would like the United Nations to do in Angola.

[Bento] Turning to the negotiations, how do you view them?

[Muekalia] We have been negotiating for a month now. I would say the talks have been characterized by government arrogance. Some of their positions cannot be [words indistinct] UNITA to withdraw its forces from cities. One cannot try to resolve the Angolan conflict by using legality as a pretext. After all, once our men were massacred in Luanda, Sumbe [words indistinct] and in other areas, the government violated the law. So, the question of legality does not arise. What we have is a conflict that we ought to resolve. The conflict can only be resolved by UNITA and the MPLA. The MPLA should moderate its positions and assess the Angolan problem realistically. From a legal standpoint, the MPLA can give lessons to no one. The MPLA is quite good at violating the law. One cannot kill and massacre people on behalf of legality. So, those arguments are irrelevant to us. We should be objective and find peace that not only brings freedom and dignity to the people, but also the opportunity and the right to live in a given socioeconomic area where all of us may fulfill their goals. We are all Angolans and so the solution of the conflict cannot be found on a basis of [words indistinct] but the Angolan people as a whole.

[Bento] Do you believe that that is possible?

[Muekalia] Let us see. We will go back to Abidjan. We are here for consultations with the party and military leadership. We will return to Abidjan committed to finding a solution to the Angolan conflict [words indistinct], but obviously it will depend on the government. Is the government willing to find ways leading to coexistence and mutual respect? Does the government want to insist on unrealistic positions? That type of attitude does not permit a way out. So, we hope that they will review their situation and adopt a different approach to the talks.

[Bento] Would you like to send a message to the people of Angola?

[Muekalia] First, despite the difficulties Angola is facing, we have a rich country and a people with strength. So, that [words indistinct] we ought to unite around Dr. Savimbi and UNITA and do our best to overcome the (?difficulties). Nothing is impossible and our history has proved time and again that we were able to do the impossible. We ought to remain committed in order to achieve our goals.

Officials View Reopening of South African Mission

MB1305092393 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 12 May 93

[Excerpt] The reopening of the South African mission in Angola is a new step in relations between the two countries. Officially opened in Luanda yesterday, the South African Government mission had been unilaterally closed by South Africa, allegedly due to lack of security in the post electoral period. A South African delegation was in Angola until today, meeting Angolan officials and envoys from several countries.

[Begin South African Foreign Affairs official Gert Groebler recording in English fading into Portuguese translation] Apart from the meetings with the Angolan Government we also met with the U.S., Portuguese, and Russian officials. We exchanged views on the Abidjan talks. We are all hoping that progress will be made in Abidjan. The Abidjan Protocol could be signed and Angola may finally enjoy peace. [end recording]

Gert Groebler said his government is doing its utmost to prevent a number of South African circles from continuing to fuel the Angolan war through their assistance to UNITA.

[Begin Groebler recording] We have taken a number of steps in South Africa to prevent the private sector from involving itself in the Angolan conflict. We have check points at several South African airports. We also have laws that preclude people from being recruited as mercenaries. We have issued two statements, pointing out that it is illegal and a punishable offense for any private person to export arms. [end recording]

Manuel Augusto, head of the Angolan mission in South Africa, says he is very encouraged with the step that has been taken in bilateral relations. He stressed, however, that Angola expects the South African Government to make a serious undertaking that will facilitate the overcoming of a number of obstacles.

[Begin Augusto recording] Rather than discussing the reasons that made the South Africans leave Angola, we ought to concentrate our attention on what we ought to do now that the mission has been reopened; and our mission is still operating in Pretoria. I believe that we will have practical results in the very near future.

On the one hand, we want a practical undertaking from the South African Government aimed at positively contributing to the Angolan situation. That means not only reiterating that officially it does not support UNITA, but that it will do its utmost to prevent private forces or organizations from continuing to fuel the Angolan war from South African territory. So, those will be the practical results.

Although we still have no formal diplomatic relations, there are trade relations between the two countries. Such relations cannot wait for bureaucratic formalities to be completed. There are informal trade relations with South Africa, which will be (?revamped) once air links between the countries resume, and we hope that that will happen shortly. [end recording]

Meanwhile today, an Angolan Airlines delegation did not leave for Windhoek where it was scheduled to meet South African Airways officials. The departure was delayed because the South African delegation was unable to travel to the Namibian capital. [passage omitted]

PRC Denies Supplying Military Equipment to UNITA

MB1205205193 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 2015 GMT 12 May 93

[Text] Our news desk today received a PRC Government note denying reports that it has been supplying military equipment to the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA]. The note said that the PRC has been granting consistent support to the Angolan peace process and had voted in favor of the latest UN resolutions on Angola. The PRC Government believes such groundless reports are only intended to damage good relations between the two countries and their people.

Radio Reports Namibian Government Diverts UNITA Foodstuffs

MB1205151493 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 1200 GMT 12 May 93

[Text] The Voice of the Resistance of the Black Cockerel has learned from the Jamba government that the Namibian Government has diverted thousands upon thousands of metric tons of foodstuffs intended for the

National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA]. The food was retained in that country when the Namibian Government closed its borders with [words indistinct] the sources say those foodstuffs were in the city of Rundu and add they were diverted on orders from high-ranking Namibian Government officials.

Sources have disclosed that UNITA deplores this inhuman behavior by the Namibian Government which, for the sake of its alliance with Luanda, has deprived women, children, and men of their right to receive humanitarian aid. Those people are facing shortages in UNITA-controlled areas in southern Angola.

Government Reportedly Hinders Aid Traffic to UNITA

MB1205150093 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 1200 GMT 12 May 93

[Text] (?Roseland) [expansion unknown], a humanitarian organization operating in southern Angola from Namibian territory, has expressed its readiness to assist civilians in National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA]-controlled areas. However, once again the Luanda government has placed obstacles, thereby hindering aid traffic. The Luanda government says those supplies can only go through Cuvelai, in Cunene Province. UNITA knows where the needy, drought-stricken people, and war refugees are. It believes such demands are unacceptable. It has requested that humanitarian organizations operate independently, without heeding the prejudiced political views of governments or parties.

(?Roseland) will also be granting support to people in government-controlled areas. A four-truck convoy is ready to travel to Lubango.

UNITA sources said today that aid intended for UNITA-controlled areas should also be treated within the framework of international laws on human rights.

Troops Kill 30 Government Soldiers in Cabinda

MB1205200493 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 1900 GMT 12 May 93

[Text] The People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FAPLA] have suffered yet another military defeat in oil-rich northern Cabinda Province. Felix Miranda, Voice of the Resistance of the Black Cockerel correspondent in northern Angola, reports that a convoy of FAPLA military vehicles was attacked in Tando Zinze area, near Fubo District, earlier this week. Thirty FAPLA soldiers were confirmed killed and three military vehicles carrying large quantities of war materiel for new operations against the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola were completely destroyed. It will be noted that the Tando Zinze area is the largest agricultural production center south of Chilungo River.

Malawi

Official Discusses Boycott of Jun 14 Referendum

MB1205131993 London BBC World Service in English 0635 GMT 12 May 93

[Telephone interview with Dr. Heatherwick Ntata, spokesman for the Malawi Government, in Lilongwe, by reporter Josephine Hazeley in London on 11 May on the "Network Africa" program—recorded]

[Text] Now, we go to Malawi where in just over a month's time the people will have a chance to decide whether the country will remain a single party state or adopt a multiparty system. But the referendum process appears to be running into trouble. A number of prominent organizations have criticized the poll, and the Christian Council of Malawi is calling for a boycott. The main reason is that the government is planning to use separate boxes for the yes and no votes, and there are fears that this will intimidate the voters.

Dr. Heatherwick Ntata is Malawi's minister of health and the chief government spokesman. On the line to Lilongwe last night, Josephine Hazeley asked him what effect the church leaders' call for a boycott will have on the referendum:

[Begin recording] [Ntata] Well, I don't believe the boycott will have any effect on the referendum process and neither should it have any effect on our ability to be able to tell what the people of Malawi want.

[Hazeley] What do you mean by that? We shouldn't dismiss the role of the church in the life of the people in Malawi because after all they in a way started the ball rolling toward this multiparty referendum. They precipitated everything, didn't they?

[Ntata] No, I wouldn't agree with you that the church has precipitated everything. I know the church can have a role in the political process of the country. All I am saying is that in this country the churches are made up of leaders of the church, but they are also made up of so many more Christians and we interact with these Christians. Many Christians, members of these churches, are members of the Malawi Congress Party. They come to our mass rallies and they tell us that they will participate in this referendum.

[Hazeley] One of the reasons why they are boycotting is they want one ballot box and you are insisting on two ballot boxes. Why are you refusing to have one ballot box so as to minimize fraud and rigging?

[Ntata] To begin with, even the one ballot system is not free of rigging. We hear so many reports of elections that have been rigged for using the one ballot system. We have chosen the second option, that of the two ballot box system. It is a system which is familiar. Malawians have used that system all the time. We can actually provide the secrecy, we can make sure there is no intimidation by

constructing these secret booths for the polling process. We know it's an election process that can still be free and fair.

[Hazeley] Are you prepared to allay the fears of people who genuinely believe cameras will be installed to watch how they vote?

[Ntaba] The fears are contrived, Josephine.

[Hazeley] Forgive me, the people of Malawi have lived under one party state for a very long time. I mean, a lot of them are also, forgive me to say, illiterate. So, it's possible that they may believe this myth as you call it. So, you have to do something to allay their fears.

[Ntaba] Well, as I said you just have to believe me. The myth that there will be cameras following the voters in the booths, that myth is simply a myth. The fear does not exist. Malawians may have voted in one party elections before, but you must not forget these elections have had multiple candidates. The competition between candidates in those elections we have had has been as fierce and rigorous as a competition that occurs in multi-party elections.

[Hazeley] All right. So, June 14 is D Day. Now, suppose all of your four democratic groups pull out over this problem of the ballot boxes. What will you do? Will you still go ahead with the referendum?

[Ntaba] We believe the referendum will go ahead. People will listen to the call to come and express their wish on whether there should be one party in this country or several parties in this country. [end recording]

Mozambique

Dhlakama Refuses To Stay at Maputo Hotel

MB1205182893 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1730 GMT 12 May 93

[Text] Afonso Dhlakama, leader of the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo], has said he will not agree to stay at Cardoso Hotel in Maputo, because it would mean losing control over his personnel and over areas occupied by his movement.

According to Radio Mozambique's Washington correspondent, this was revealed by Raul Domingos, head of the Renamo team to the Supervision and Control Commission of the General Peace Accord. Afonso Dhlakama did not say for how long Renamo intends to exercise such control.

Meanwhile, Raul Domingos has said Afonso Dhlakama could pay very brief visits to Maputo on specific missions. He added, quote, the representatives of the various commissions will not leave for Maputo, because they have UN Special Representative Aldo Ajello's instructions to remain in Maringue until logistical problems have been solved, unquote.

At the meeting with Afonso Dhlakama on 7 May, Mr. Ajello repeated that we should not return to Maputo, Raul Domingos stressed.

Our correspondent in Washington also said that Renamo has announced it will not demobilize its forces until a new timetable for implementing the peace accord has been drawn up. This is because of the delays which have taken place. That source added that Dhlakama's movement has said it will not send its instructors to Zimbabwe for training, alleging that it is necessary to draw up a timetable for deploying the forces on the ground before a new army is formed.

Moreover, Raul Domingos reconfirmed that the Chissano-Dhlakama meeting could be held in Maputo, but he did not advance any dates. Our correspondent has also learned that Afonso Dhlakama will resume his tour of Europe, which was interrupted a week ago. Domingos said he knew neither the departure date nor what countries Dhlakama would be visiting.

Renamo's Domingos Discusses Chissano-Dhlakama Meeting

MB1305100393 London BBC World Service in Portuguese 2030 GMT 12 May 93

[Telephone interview with Raul Domingos, head of the Mozambique National Resistance delegation to the Supervision and Control Commission, in Maringue by reporter Suleimane Cabir on the "London, Last Minute" program—recorded]

[Text] The meeting between Afonso Dhlakama, leader of the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo], and Mozambican head of state Joaquim Chissano, as suggested by the United Nations, has already been approved by both sides. Renamo, however, wants the meeting to be attended by the observers. The government is not well disposed to that position. Dhlakama will leave for Maputo to attend the meeting once he is informed of the venue and the agenda of the meeting.

This afternoon, we interviewed Raul Domingos, head of the Renamo delegation to the Supervision and Control Commission of the General Peace Accord, currently in Maringue. He confirmed Dhlakama's readiness to travel to Maputo.

[Begin recording] [Domingos] President Dhlakama is receptive to that meeting. Once the meeting has been duly planned, including the venue and the agenda, I think that Renamo will not hesitate to attend it.

[Cabir] Last week, the chief executive of the Lonrho [London Rhodesia] multinational offered to accommodate, at least temporarily, a number of Renamo members appointed to the General Peace Accord commissions. Has the offer been accepted by Renamo?

[Domingos] Well, in fact that offer was conveyed to us on 7 May by the United Nations through Mr. Ajello, the

special representative of the UN secretary general. President Dhlakama's response was positive in the sense that he described the idea as good, though one lacks a clear agreement between the United Nations and the Lonrho multinational which has made the offer. One should point out that it is not an offer to Renamo, but a business proposition by Mr. Tiny Rowland. At the same time, the proposition will permit the overcoming of a number of difficulties with the implementation of the accord. We have accepted the idea of using the hotel as a whole.

[Cabir] It has already been decided to send the various commissions to Maputo [words indistinct]. When will it take place? You are still in Maringue. When will you return to Maputo?

[Domingos] We have not been given the green light as yet. The logistical problems that we encountered when we left Maputo have not yet been resolved. Even at the meeting with Mr. Ajello, he suggested that Renamo should remain in Maringue for the time being until he is in a position to confirm that the necessary conditions have been created. We agreed with that because we feel that we cannot let our members go to Maputo and then sleep on streets or go without food as was the case in the past. [end recording]

Renamo Officials To Work with UNHCR on Repatriation

MB1205181593 (Clandestine) Voz da Renamo in Portuguese 1600 GMT 12 May 93

[Text] Reports reaching our newsdesk say the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] will soon send three representatives to Maputo to work with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, UNHCR, on issues relating to the repatriation and reintegration of Mozambican refugees currently in neighboring countries such as Malawi, Swaziland, Zimbabwe, Zambia, Tanzania, and South Africa. This was revealed by Renamo President Afonso Dhlakama at a recent meeting in Maringue with the directors of various UN humanitarian aid institutions operating in Mozambique.

He said this will be done to ensure Renamo will not be left out of the refugee repatriation process. Before announcing this decision, the Renamo leader said it is based on the fact that the UNHCR and the government are making decisions and leaving Renamo out. He said that amounts to a serious violation of the Rome Accords, which stipulates that Renamo, the government, and the United Nations are responsible for repatriating and reintegrating war-displaced people.

The three representatives who have been appointed to work with the UNHCR are to pay regular visits to all countries giving shelter to Mozambican refugees. Afonso Dhlakama said those trips will allow Renamo to become acquainted with those citizens' real situation. The Chissano government began this work a long time ago and has sent its members on several occasions to [words indistinct].

We are aware that there is an accord between the UNHCR and the Mozambique Liberation Front government, and that it involves money. According to the documents we signed in Rome, Renamo should be part of any efforts concerning Mozambican refugees. The application for integration of the three Renamo representatives in the UNHCR, the UN agency for refugees, has been received by UN directors with much pleasure. This action has been described as a gesture to bring closer [words indistinct].

Japanese Soldiers Arrive To Join UN Operations

MB1205134893 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1030 GMT 12 May 93

[Text] Six Japanese soldiers have arrived in Maputo to join the UN peacekeeping force in Mozambique. This is the first group of a total of 53 Japanese soldiers who will be responsible for overseeing UN Operations in Mozambique [UNOMOZ] control and transportation operations. The other Japanese soldiers are scheduled to arrive in Maputo on 17 May. UNOMOZ has already 4,755 blue berets, including military personnel, civilians, and observers.

Troop Demobilization Centers Reportedly Set Up

MB1105184093 Johannesburg Channel Africa Radio in English 1600 GMT 11 May 93

[Text] It's reported from the Mozambican capital of Maputo that 49 centers have been designated for the confinement of government and Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] soldiers in terms of the peace accords signed between the two sides. The report said that most of the centers were located in the central provinces of the country. Twenty-nine of them would be used for government troops and the remaining 20 for Renamo soldiers. Thousands of soldiers from both sides will be confined to barracks before being disarmed and demobilized under international supervision. However, an undisclosed number of soldiers from both sides will be integrated into a unified Mozambican army.

3-9 May Review of Foreign Aid Reports

MB0905195093

[Editorial Report] Following is a compilation of reports on foreign aid to Mozambique from 3-9 May. Items are listed by donor. Source follows each item.

CANADA

A Canadian nongovernment organization has given Mozambique 30,000 dollars for a project to fight sexual transmitted diseases, including AIDS. According to DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE, the project will be carried out this year by the Mozambican Association for Family Development [Amodefa]. A source from the Amodefa said the project will include information and

education for people on the fight against sexual transmitted diseases. (Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1400 GMT 3 May 93)

WORLD VISION

World Vision has been providing food and other essential commodities to more than 15,000 people at Caphiridzanje in Moatize District, Tete Province. An average of 50 people arrive at Caphiridzanje daily from Malawi. (Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1400 GMT 6 May 93)

Swaziland

UN Says Mozambican Refugee Repatriation May Begin in Sep

MB1305073193 Mbabane Radio Swaziland Network in English 1600 GMT 12 May 93

[Text] The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees [UNHCR], Mr. Gary Perkins, says the repatriation of Mozambican refugees from Swaziland may begin in September this year.

In an interview in Mbabane this afternoon, Mr. Perkins said his office and the Governments of Swaziland and Mozambique are considering the signing of an agreement pertaining to the repatriation of about 24,000 registered Mozambican refugees from the kingdom.

Last month the UN indicated that the repatriation of Mozambican refugees from neighboring countries would begin in May. Mr. Perkins, however, today observed that the UNHCR wants the demobilization of the Mozambican armed forces first. He said focus is mainly on Malawi which has the biggest Mozambican refugee number, believed to be 1.1 million, some of whom have in the meantime returned to their country.

Zambia

Bishop Views Threats Posed by Islamic Party Creation

MB1205181893 London BBC World Service in English 1705 GMT 10 May 93

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] It seems there has been a rise in anti-Muslim feeling in Zambia recently. The government of President Chiluba accused Iran and Iraq of backing the so-called Zero Option plot. An attempt by young Muslims to set up an Islamic party has been banned and although some Zambians are skeptical, some churches are taking the alleged threat of Islam seriously, so much so that a counteroffensive has been launched by Christian leaders aimed at stopping the growth of Muslim radicalism,

among them Bishop Mambo of the Pentecostal Fellowship. On the line to Lusaka, Alex Rhodes asked Bishop Mambo if he was sure there was a real threat from Islam in Zambia.

[Begin recording] [Mambo] We have a document that we have... [pauses] we still have documents proving that there was a big meeting in some countries where strategies were mapped out and we cannot just sit (?down) and say: It is not a threat. It is a threat and denial does not mean that you are not involved.

[Rhodes] Do you see this Islamic threat as coming from inside Zambia or from outside?

[Mambo] No, it is coming from outside, because we have lived with our brothers, the Muslims in this country, peacefully, in harmony, and all that, but all of a sudden, since the country was declared a Christian nation, we have received all sorts of threats. But what is happening now you can't say it is religion, where our lives are being threatened. So, the Christian community in this country, we have come together, we are praying, we are fasting, and we are behind the president. The declaration is serious.

[Rhodes] Does the Anglican Church take this view as well?

[Mambo] Well, I think Bishop Memba currently is chairing...[pauses] Bishop Memba is the bishop for Lusaka Diocese. He is sounding the views of all Christian leaders. The fact that [word indistinct] came out in the open is the views we all made and we decided. We said we need to have a desk to deal with research [words indistinct] our friends will need this religion better, so that tomorrow we don't just speak. The threat is real and the Anglicans have everyone else's support. Doctrine here [words indistinct] whether it is Catholic, Anglican, Church of God, whatever, that is taken aside. [end recording]

Zimbabwe

Defense Ministry Ready To Launch Strikes Against Rebels

MB1305055693 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2126 GMT 12 May 93

[Text] Harare May 12 SAPA—Zimbabwe Defence Minister Moven Mahachi on Wednesday [12 May] said his country was prepared to launch military strikes into neighbouring countries to fight any armed Zimbabwean rebel groups, ZIANA News Agency reported.

Speaking to reporters at the Zimbabwe Staff College at Defence Force Headquarters in Harare, Mr Mahachi said Zimbabwe had the capability to strike into any neighbouring country in pursuit of any insurgents to protect internal peace and stability.

He was responding to questions about reports that a Zimbabwe rebel group had been trained in Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance]-held territory in Mozambique and was ready to attack Zimbabwe. Mr Mahachi said investigations into the reports had not yet identified or located the estimated 3,000-strong rebel group, identified by the Mozambican media as Chimwenje.

Media reports said Renamo had trained the Zimbabwean rebels, some of whom had been deployed near Zimbabwe's border.

The rebels were reportedly linked to an opposition party in Zimbabwe, but Mr Mahachi refused to name the party.

There has been no official statement regarding the allegations from either the Mozambican Government or Renamo.

Zimbabwe military intelligence would not rest until the group or at least the basis of the report had been identified and located, Mr Mahachi said.

"We will not allow any neighbouring country to harbour persons or bandits who will come and attack us because we will begin hot pursuit (operations)."

As soon as Zimbabwe's military structures identified and located bases of the alleged rebel group "we will hot-pursue it and destroy it right there", the minister said.

It was internationally acceptable that a country under attack could go into hot pursuit, he added.

Mr Machachi denied accusations from South Africa made a few months ago that Zimbabwe harboured Azanian Peoples Liberation Army members who have targeted white South African civilians.

"We are not harbouring any force to attack Mozambique or South Africa. We expect our neighbours to do the same," he said.

For the first time in nearly four decades, all Zimbabwean troops, except those on United Nations peace missions in Somalia, Rwanda and Angola, are in their barracks.

Last month, thousands of troops withdrew from Mozambique where they had been involved in that country's civil war.

They had gone in in the first place to protect strategic trade routes to the Indian Ocean, but ended up assisting Mozambique's Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] government.

Parliament Views Defense Ministry Financial Management

MB1305073593 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0116 GMT 13 May 93

[Text] Harare May 12 SAPA—The Zambian [as received] Ministry of Defence, which has the highest annual government budget allocation, has cost taxpayers an additional ZD[Zimbabwe dollar]26 million through poor financial management and goods deficiencies, according to a parliamentary public accounts committee presentation on Wednesday [12 May].

The ZIANA news agency reported that Makokoba MP Sidney Malunga, who presented the report in Parliament, said investigations into Ministry of Defence accounts had been based on the report of the controller and auditor general for the year 1988/1989.

He said these investigations had shown there were unexplained deficiencies of stocks, stores and barracks equipment worth ZD11,027,349 and improper rent records and deficiencies of motor spares and rations valued at more than ZD5,521,000.

Added to this, was the deficiencies in suspense accounts by the ministry amounting to ZD929,194 in 1988, worsened by unexpected credit balances of ZD6,204,609 which had further been identified in 1989.

Mr. Malunga said the committee also noted delays in attending to audit reports and poor financial management through overpayments to clients totalling ZD2,694,425.

He said initial investigations into these anomalies had been resisted by defence officials, including former Secretary for Defence Willard Chiwewe who felt that the Ministry of Defence had to be regarded as a special case when it came to accountability for public funds.

Mr. Malunga said during the investigations Mr. Chiwewe had told the Public Accounts Committee that the control of funds in the Ministry of Defence had been "slightly circumscribed".

Mr. Malunga told the house that it was because of these ministerial limitations that the committee appreciated the decision to amend the Constitution of Zimbabwe Amendment (No 12) Bill, as this would ensure due powers to the ministers of defence and home affairs.

"The decision to have an accountable minister with full control over our defence forces will alleviate this growing problem whereby the army is unable to account for its expenditure," he said.

Cabinet Formulates Measures To Help Small Businesses

MB1205134793 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1206 GMT 12 May 93

[Text] Harare May 12 SAPA—The Zimbabwean cabinet has agreed on far-reaching measures to help the small business sector which include directing financial institutions to give preferential treatment to indigenous businessmen, reducing tax levels and issuing of freehold and title deeds at rural service centres.

In addition, purchases of goods and services by the government, local authorities and parastatals would be contracted to competent indigenous small and medium-scale businesses, while each financial institution would be required to lend at least 30 percent of its total lending to the indigenous sector.

ZIANA national news agency reported on Wednesday [12 May] a source in the National Economic Planning Commission said government would overhaul the operations of the Small Enterprises Development Corporation (Sedco) by upgrading its status so that it could receive a capital injection of ZD [Zimbabwe Dollars] 500 million.

Among other things, the funds would be used to form a venture capital facility within Sedco, assist indigenous businessmen acquire shares in companies government and foreign companies would be disinvesting and also provide start-up loans to small and medium-scale businessmen.

He said the Ministry of Finance would be asked to speed up the review of the reduction of current high tax levels, and also ensure that it provides tax concessions at rural service centres and townships, in addition to growth points.

He said a new facility would be formed to assist small and medium-scale businesses in financial problems.

Financial institutions such as the Zimbabwe Development Bank would be required to build factory shells for lease at affordable rates, while the Ministry of Higher Education would be required to implement a comprehensive entrepreneurship development programme in colleges and universities, he said.

The source said it had been decided that consultancy work for government, parastatals and local authorities be awarded to indigenous consultancy firms.

Asked to comment, Indigenous Business Development Centre Secretary-General Strive Masiyiwa said his organisation had been consulted by the government on how to support the small and medium-scale business sector, and was still awaiting for a response to proposals submitted.

"We have heard that something has been finalised but we are not privy to the actual details," Mr Masiyiwa said.

Editorial Views Farmers' Confidence in Government

MB1205122993 Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 6 May 93 p 4

[Editorial: "Government at it Again"]

[Text] The government has, against all its public utterances which had lulled many farmers into a false sense of security, designated about 70 commercial farms, most of which are being productively utilised.

That can only spell disaster for this country, as many commercial farmers' confidence in the future and their faith in the government are being shown to have been completely misplaced. When self-serving political considerations override sound economic judgements, any farmer can wake up to find his or her farm designated for resettlement.

The Minister of Lands, Mr. Kumbirai Kangai, is reported to be under immense political pressure to designate land, regardless of productivity. If he does not perform his task as per instruction, his job will be on the line.

Zimbabweans, reduced to abject beggars last year, know too well how important it is for this country to be self-sufficient in food production. Yet government, whose misdirected policies were partly to blame for the food crisis, is now at it again, wilfully destroying the agricultural base.

Haphazard land designation is not the answer to Zimbabwe's vexed land question. Granted, the government can please the masses by designating land, but that will be short-lived as people will now be faced with an even bigger problem—hunger.

We fail to understand why the government established land committees in the first place, knowing fully well that it would not consider their recommendations. We also do not see any justification for designating productive farms when derelict and under-utilised farms, most of which belong to Cabinet ministers and top civil servants, are left untouched.

Farmers are now in a dilemma. They do not know what they have to do to remain on the land. What irks farmers most is that the man whom they had hailed as a reasonable and understanding minister is the very man who is now disregarding their recommendations.

Mr. Kangai, who is on record as saying no productive farms will be designated, is reneging on his promises, taking advantage of the Land Acquisition Act under which the government can designate any land it wants to, regardless of productivity or lack thereof.

We fear that the co-operation that exists between the government and the farmers on the land issue could be jeopardised following the latest government action. It

will now be almost impossible for farmers to believe anything said by government.

We think there is still time for the government to reconsider its decision on the designated farms. A government which does not keep its word destroys any trust people might have had in it and scares away potential investors.

The government seems pre-occupied with designation without putting in place any programmes to boost productivity on resettlement schemes are is an eye-sore, to say the least.

If the situation remains as it is, the acquired productive farms will quickly be turned into wasteland and desertification will fast encroach.

While we do not dispute the fact that resettlement is necessary, we believe that it should be executed in an orderly manner and with very minimal disruption, if any, to Zimbabwe's organised agriculture.

To tamper with the agricultural industry, which is the mainstay of our economy, is tantamount to suicide.

If the situation is not reversed immediately, efforts by Dr. Bernard Chidzero to woo foreign investors into Zimbabwe will remain a mirage.

Liberia

NPFL Rejects ECOWAS Bid To Transit Aid Through Monrovia

AB1205150693 Paris AFP in English 1149 GMT
12 May 93

[Text] Monrovia, May 12 (AFP)—The rebel National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL) on Wednesday [12 May] rejected a decision to transit all humanitarian aid to the territory it holds through the capital Monrovia.

NPFL radio monitored here said that Charles Taylor's movement could accept relief supplies of food and medicines only across the border from neighbouring Ivory Coast [Cote d'Ivoire], and offered aid agencies its "full protection."

The statement implicitly called on non-governmental organisations to ignore the weekend decision by the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), which has posted Nigerian-led troops in Monrovia since August 1990, a year after the Liberian civil war began.

The NPFL, which has since late last year suffered a series of military setbacks at the hands of the multi-national ECOMOG force, 16,000 strong, controls the eastern half of the country where an estimated more than one million live.

Diplomats and relief workers in Abidjan, the Ivorian economic capital, have already expressed concern at the ECOWAS decision, some arguing that it is not practicable or that it was primarily a military move.

The ECOWAS-backed Liberian interim government of Amos Sawyer and ECOMOG have charged that the NPFL has been continuing to receive arms, ammunition and other supplies across the Ivorian border in breach of an international embargo aimed at forcing Taylor to accept a peace settlement.

Nigerian warplanes have strafed lorries in charity convoys, suspected of carrying supplies for the NPFL under the cover of the insignia of relief agencies.

Relief workers said that the "tranquility corridor" from Monrovia into 'Taylorland' proposed by ECOWAS Secretary-General Abbas Bundu was unrealistic since it would cross a front line nobody in fact controls.

The humanitarian aid coordinator in Monrovia for the United Nations, Ross Mountain, has been meeting representatives of donor organisations and on Wednesday told journalists he had received no official notification of the ECOWAS decision. He added that he was "surprised" by the move and was seeking clarification from ECOWAS.

Taylor Requests Peace Talks; Consultations Under Way

AB1305104093 Dakar PANA in English 1633 GMT
12 May 93

[Text] Monrovia, 12 May (NAN)—Consultations among various organs and West African presidents are under way following a request for peace talks by the Liberian rebel leader, Charles Taylor, the ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States] executive secretary, Dr Abbas Bundu has said in Liberia.

In dispatch sent to PANA Wednesday by the NEWS AGENCY OF NIGERIA, Bundu was quoted to have said that the request by the National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL) leader, was being treated with caution in view of past experiences.

Bundu was speaking to journalists after touring the Liberian capital for the first time since NPFL fighters attacked it and positions of the West African peace keeping force (ECOMOG) [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] in October 1992.

Dr Bundu said a decision on Taylor's request would be announced after the ongoing consultations between UN, OAU and ECOWAS officials and ECOWAS leaders. He said the request was normal as no civil war in history had ended on the battlefield but on the negotiating table. He added that since it was Taylor who started the crisis, he should be the one to end aggression and violence in Liberia.

Togo

Opposition Refuses To Participate in Elections

AB1205114693 Paris AFP in French 2032 GMT
10 May 93

[Text] Lome, 10 May (AFP)—The Togolese Collective of Democratic Opposition-II [COD-II] in exile, reiterated in a press communique on 10 May its refusal to participate in the presidential and parliamentary elections slated for next summer, and called on the people to boycott them. This comes in the wake of the Togolese Government's statement on 7 May announcing a new election timetable that sets 20 June as the date for the presidential election (with a possible run-off on 4 July) and 18 July and 1 August as the dates for the parliamentary elections.

In its communique, COD-II stated that it "does not in any way intend to take part in an election unilaterally decided upon and organized by the president, General Gnassingbe Eyadema and his friends at a time when the exodus of civilians and military personnel continues, and acts of violence rage on, leaving behind innocent victims everywhere in the country."

Since the beginning of this year, about 350,000 people (10 percent of the country's population) have joined the

exodus bandwagon or gone into exile to escape the effects of shortages and violence, according to generally accepted statistics. About 100 soldiers are reported to have deserted the Army. "In the absence of a political accord that can restore confidence and civil peace, COD-II urgently appeals to the entire population not to associate itself, closely or remotely, with these sham elections," the communique added.

The main conditions put forward by COD-II so far for the signing of such an accord are: Encampment of the Armed Forces under international supervision; deployment of a "special international peacekeeping force" enjoying international support in terms of men and equipment; and the appointment of an interim legislative assembly and a prime minister charged with forming a "fairly balanced and competent government."

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